

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 028

11 February 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further on ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting	A 1
Mahathir on Dialogue Program [Kuala Lumpur]	A 1
Communique Issued [Kuala Lumpur]	A 1
ASEAN Foreign Ministers Release Joint Statement [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 11 Feb]	A 1

JAPAN

Officials Agree To Hold High-Level GATT Meeting	C 1
Talks on Salmon Catch Resume With USSR Officials	C 1
USSR To Allow Nonstop JAL Flights to Europe	C 2
Nakasone Attends National Founding Day Rally	C 2
Nakasone Refuses To Follow New Zealand's Example	C 3
U.S. Facilities 'Contribute to Safety of Japan'	C 3
North Korean Delegation Tours Sports Facilities	C 4
Tariff Reduction Bill Up for Diet Deliberation	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Identification of South Crewmen Demanded	D 1
Radio Berates Remarks of South Foreign Minister	D 1
Paper Decries Chon's Claim of Threat From North [NODONG SINMUN 8 Feb]	D 2
U.S.-South 'Reckless Military Buildup' Condemned [NODONG SINMUN 9 Feb]	D 3
CPRF: U.S. Introducing Equipment Into South	D 4
U.S. Stages 'Demonstration Firing' in South	D 5
U.S. Plans To Transfer New Type of Jets to South	D 6
TASS Decries U.S. Plan To Deploy Modern Planes	D 6
U.S. Ship With War Equipment Arrives in Pusan	D 6
Chon's Treatment of Kim Tae-chung Denounced NODONG SINMUN Commentary [10 Feb]	D 6
South 'Clique' Threatens Opposition Figures	D 7
NKDP Demands Lift of House Arrest of Opposition	D 9
NODONG SINMUN Denounces South Suppression [7 Feb]	D 9
Paper Condemns South Minister's Student Warning [NODONG SINMUN 9 Feb]	D 11

SOUTH KOREA

Continued Reportage of Kim Tae-chung's Return	E 1
Kimpo Airport Demonstration [TONG-A ILBO 9 Feb]	E 1
Rough Treatment Denied [KYODO]	E 1
Kim's Entourage Briefed	E 1
Yi Min-u Waits 'in Vain' [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Feb]	E 2
Kim Yong-sam Phones Kim [CHOSON ILBO 9 Feb]	E 2
Kim Yong-sam Kept in House [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Feb]	E 3
Japan, FRG Informed of Anger Over Helicopters	E 3

German Firm Admits Role [THE KOREA HERALD 9 Feb]	E 3
North's Kim Chong-il Said Suffering Heart Disease	E 4
Group Seeks Help for Kidnapped Fishermen [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Feb]	E 4
Bulgarian, Chinese Gymnasts Invited To Compete	E 5
Director Files Suit Against Home Minister [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Feb]	E 5
Yi Min-u Accuses Government of Buying Votes [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Feb]	E 5
Election Law Violations Investigated by Police [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Feb]	E 6
Candidates Warned About 'Controversial Remarks' [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Feb]	E 6
Called 'Political Suppression' [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Feb]	E 7
NKDP Demands Attack on Candidate Investigated [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Feb]	E 7
Parties' Different Viewpoints on Issues Reviewed [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Feb]	E 8

CAMBODIA

Vietnamese Troops Reinforced for Assault [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 10 Feb]	H 1
Khmer Rouge Forces Report Victory at Battambang [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 11 Feb]	H 1
SPK Statement Refutes PRC 'Misleading Reports'	H 2
Reportage on Activities of Sihanouk Forces	H 2
KAMPUCHEA Commentary on PRC's 'Hostile Policy'	H 2
Heng Samrin Greets SRV Counterpart on Birthday	H 4

LAOS

Central Committee Instruction on Historical Days	I 1
Editorial Discusses Army's Economic Duty	I 4
Cambodian Finance Group Arrives for Talks	I 6

THAILAND

Prem 'Fully Agrees' With ASEAN Foreign Ministers	J 1
Official Urges ASEAN Trade Boycott Against SRV [BANGKOK WORLD 9 Feb]	J 1
Village Evacuated Following Vietnamese Shelling [THAI RAT 11 Feb]	J 1
Further Reportage on Border Battles, Negotiations Discussions With VPA [SIAM RAT 11 Jan]	J 2
General on Negotiations [THAI RAT 12 Jan]	J 2
Refugees Removed [DAILY NEWS 21 Jan]	J 3
Praphat Holds Talks With GDR Counterpart	J 3

VIETNAM

U.S. Specialists Given New Information on MIA's	K 1
Army Paper on Reagan's State of Union Address	K 1
'Position of Weakness' [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]	K 1
Message Termued 'Lies' [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Feb]	K 1
Feature Views Sino-U.S. 'Military Collusion'	K 2

Albanian Delegation Visits; Protocol Signed	K 4
Nguyen Co Thach Greets Albanian Foreign Minister	K 5
Vo Nguyen Giap Stops Over for Talks in Hungary	K 5
Vo Van Kiet Visits Water Conservancy Project	K 6
1984 Grain Procurement Target Overfulfilled	K 6
Article Introduces New Book by Le Duan	K 7

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden, Beazley Clarify Stand on Nuclear Arms	M 1
Labor Party Branch Calls for ANZUS Review	M 2
Peacock Cancels Europe Tour To Discuss MX Issue	M 2
Hits Hawke Talks in U.S.	M 3

NEW ZEALAND

Perez de Cuellar Arrives, Welcomed by Lange	M 3
---	-----

INDONESIA

USSR Asked To 'Exert Influence' Over SRV Commander Cited on Army Truck Explosion [SINAR HARAPAN 4 Feb]	N 1
UN Information Office To Reopen in August	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Razaleigh on Trade Talks With William Brock	O 1
---	-----

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan Terms SRV Proposals 'Nonstarters'	O 1
--	-----

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Approves Broader Powers Over Police Demonstrators, Police Clash at U.S. Embassy	P 1
Oppositionist Claims Nuclear Arms at U.S. Bases	[AFP] P 1
Non-Testifying Aquino Witnesses Face Punishment	P 2
Gen Ver: Aquino Trial 'Battle for Liberation'	[AFP] P 2
Rebel Forces, Government Troops Clash in Cagayan	P 2
Mass Action Groups Said Communist-Infiltrated	P 3
Salonga Disillusioned With United States [METRO MANILA TIMES 8 Feb]	P 3
Ramos Details Plan To Counteract CP Program [SUNDAY EXPRESS 10 Feb]	P 4
Marcos on Legalizing Communist Party Issue	P 5
CPP Legalization Moves Said 'Exercise in Futility' [METRO MANILA TIMES 8 Feb]	P 5
Council Calls for Martial Law in Agusan del Sur [BULLETIN TODAY 8 Feb]	P 6

Marcos Accepts Surrender of 500 MNLF Members	P 7
Editorial Urges Release of Davao City Detainees [THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR 29 Jan]	P 7
Prospects for Economic Recovery Program Examined [PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM 20 Jan]	P 7

FURTHER ON ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEETINGMahathir on Dialogue Program

BK071329 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, has called on ASEAN to undertake a review of its dialogue program with developed countries. The move is necessary because cooperative efforts with international organizations and developed countries have not achieved meaningful results. He says the dialogue partners have not responded positively to calls for better market access for ASEAN's exports. The prime minister warns that if ASEAN does not adopt a coordinated approach in dealing with developed countries, the imbalances, especially in trade, can never be corrected. He pointed out that ASEAN's failure so far has been due to its inability to harness its strength and act as one to enhance its trading interests.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said that the dialogue partners should be made to realize that it is in their own interest to establish a mutually beneficial relationship with ASEAN. They should adopt a more serious attitude in their dialogue with ASEAN countries. The prime minister was speaking at the 2-day ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur today.

Meanwhile, the minister of trade and industry, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, was elected chairman of the 17th ASEAN economic ministers meeting at its first plenary session. In his speech he said the meeting should give priority to the setting up of an ASEAN committee of commodities. The last ASEAN economic ministers meeting agreed in principle to its establishment. Tengku Razaleigh also stressed on the urgent need for a revised approach to intra-ASEAN trade and economic cooperation. He said there must be a political will among all ASEAN governments to liberalize economic and trade policies. The preferential trading arrangement should be improved further in order to take full advantage of market opportunities in the region. New ideas must be injected to improve intra-ASEAN trade.

Communique Issued

BK091525 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Concluding a 3-day meeting in Kuala Lumpur today, the ASEAN economic ministers approved the joint production of four more products under an ASEAN industrial joint-venture agreement. The products are security paper, phosphorous potash, quartz, and minced meat.

According to a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, Malaysia and Brunei will participate in the security paper project, while Thailand and Indonesia will cooperate in the project for the production of phosphorous potash and quartz. The Philippines and Thailand will take part in the meat project. However, Singapore will not take part in any of these additional projects.

Under the existing joint-venture agreement, a project can be set up by two member countries to produce products approved by the ASEAN economic ministers. Such projects are only limited to the participation of the private sector. Malaysia and Thailand have signed three agreements on the production of component parts for motorcycles.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS RELEASE JOINT STATEMENT

BK110955 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations this morning repeated its call for Vietnam to open a "direct dialogue" with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to obtain a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

ASEAN at the same time called on the international community to step up support and assistance to "Khmer freedom fighters" -- understood to mean armed forces loyal to the CGDK -- in their "political and military struggle." ASEAN, a six-member grouping that links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, made the calls at the opening of a two-day meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers.

In a joint statement released at midday, ASEAN foreign ministers reiterated their call to Vietnam to seek a political settlement on the basis of "the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, national reconciliation among all Kampuchean and the exercise of self-determination by the Kampuchean people." "They further reiterated their call for a direct dialogue between Vietnam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to arrive at a political settlement," the statement added.

Vietnam has so far not come to the negotiating table with the three factions in the CGDK, actively supported by ASEAN and recognised by the United Nations as Kampuchea's representative. The CGDK groups the Beijing-back Khmer Rouge with nationalist factions loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the coalition's president, and Son Sann, its prime minister. Formed in 1982, the CGDK is meeting today at an undisclosed location.

Vietnam bolsters -- with some 160,000 troops -- the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh which replaced the Khmer Rouge leadership when Hanoi's forces thrust into Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979.

The ASEAN joint statement noted "with concern the particular severity and scope" of Vietnam's ongoing dry season offensive against Kampuchean resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They condemned "the numerous incursions" made by Vietnamese troops into Thailand and called for "the immediate cessation of such illegal and hostile actions which have exacerbated tensions in the region." The ASEAN ministers reaffirmed solidarity with Thailand "in the face of such external provocations and in the exercise of its legitimate right of self defence."

The ministers said Vietnam's military actions "contradict the professions of Vietnam for a negotiated solution." It said Hanoi continued to try to "legitimise its military occupation of Kampuchea" and this had been a main obstruction for lack of progress in attempts for a political settlement. Hanoi's recalcitrance came despite "current trends" for talks between the Soviet Union and China and the Soviet Union and the United States, it noted.

Hanoi's military persistence "undermines ASEAN's initiative to engage in a meaningful dialogue through its interlocutor, Indonesia," it asserted.

The ASEAN foreign ministers at the same time appealed to the international community to continue to urge restraint from Vietnam and to persuade its leaders that Vietnamese security "cannot be achieved through military means." The foreign ministers further expressed their "deep appreciation" for the efforts of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who sought means for a lasting solution to Kampuchea during his recent Southeast Asian tour. The ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting ends tomorrow with another joint statement due to be released.

OFFICIALS AGREE TO HOLD HIGH-LEVEL GATT MEETING

OW110901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT 11 Feb 85

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Text] Kyoto, Feb. 11 KYODO -- Trade ministers of the United States, the European Community (EC), Canada and Japan Monday agreed to open a high-level General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) meeting at an earliest possible date this year to prepare for a new round of GATT negotiations in their three-day meeting in Kyoto, Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata said. Murata said in his press conference following the quadrilateral trade ministers' meeting that the four ministers agreed to set up the high-level GATT meeting to invite as many GATT members as possible aiming to start the proposed new round of trade talks next year.

The new round aims at expanding world trade by reducing tariffs and non-tariff barriers in various trade sectors after the present Tokyo round expires in 1987. United States Trade Representative William Brock, European Community Commissioner Willy de Clercq and Canadian Minister for International Trade James Kelleher joined Murata in the ninth trade ministerial meeting of world's four major free economies at the Kyoto International Conference Hall. They also agreed to prepare establishment of a preparatory committee for the proposed new GATT round to include a wide and balanced variety of areas including services and high technology products to the benefit of both developed and developing nations, Murata said.

The establishment of preparatory committee will be discussed broadly at various multi-lateral as well as bilateral meetings this year, he said. The issue of intellectual property rights to promote trade of high technology products will be included in discussions for the new round as well as agricultural items vital to developing countries, Murata said.

The trade ministers also agreed that it is vital to take a "general approach" to swiftly roll back protectionist moves not only from the point of view of international trade but that of macroeconomic approach to check high interest rates, achieve stable exchange rates and effectively adjust industrial structures, he said. Murata said it is also important to take measures to promote rising high technology industries and find ways to improve management of inefficient industries for defending the free trade system.

"The year of 1985 is a crucial year to maintain and strengthen the free trade system," Murata said. "We all agreed to effectively roll back protectionism swiftly this year when the world economy is performing favorably."

"We had free and frank discussions at this meeting at the ancient Japanese capital city of Kyoto," he said. The four ministers agreed to prepare for holding the next meeting in Canada, he said. The meeting will probably open near Toronto in July, conference sources said.

TALKS ON SALMON CATCH RESUME WITH USSR OFFICIALS

OW081115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO -- Japan-Soviet working-level talks got under way here Friday aimed at concluding a bilateral fishery cooperation agreement laying down provisions for salmon fishing in northwestern Pacific waters, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Japanese team at the week-long talks is led by Takehiro Togo, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau and Keiichi Nakajima, director-general for the Fishery Agency's Ocean Fishing Department, while the Soviet side is led by Vyacheslav K. Zilanov, head of the Soviet Fishery Ministry's External Relations Bureau, the officials said.

This fifth round of talks comes after expiration of the former pact and follows four previous consultations in which the two sides have remained at loggerheads over the Soviet proposal on salmon fishing in the open seas, they said.

The Japanese government hopes to end negotiations on salmon catch quota by May when Japanese boats leave their ports the fishing grounds, the officials said.

USSR TO ALLOW NONSTOP JAL FLIGHTS TO EUROPE

OW100634 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, Feb. 9 KYODO -- The Soviet Union agreed Saturday to allow Japan Air Lines to fly from Japan to Western Europe nonstop via Siberia, Japanese officials said. Japan and the Soviet Union concluded five days of aviation talks here and reached a new three-year agreement through March 1988, the officials said.

The agreement allows JAL to operate seven roundtrip weekly flights in fiscal years 1985 and 1986 and eight flights in fiscal 1987. It also allows the Soviet state-run airline Aeroflot to operate eight roundtrip weekly flights between Moscow and Japan in fiscal 1985, 8.5 in fiscal 1986 and 9.5 in fiscal 1987.

The Soviet Union agreed to let Japan operate four nonstop flights between Japan and Europe in fiscal 1986 and five in fiscal 1987. The nonstop flights are included in the total flights agreed upon, the officials said. JAL will be the first foreign airline to fly over the Soviet Union for nonstop service between Japan and Western Europe, the officials said. In 1983, the Finnish airline Finnair began non-stop flights between Tokyo and Helsinki in northern Europe.

NAKASONE ATTENDS NATIONAL FOUNDING DAY RALLY

OW111111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone attended a national Founding Day celebration here Monday to mark the national holiday controversial for its alleged attempt to revive militarism.

Nakasone was the first incumbent prime minister to attend the annual celebration held at the National Theater since February 11 was designated as National Founding Day in 1966. Nakasone told the gathering that the National Founding Day was very significant for all Japanese to think of the nation's founding and wish for national prosperity.

The celebrative event was sponsored by the "Association to Celebrate National Founding Day" chaired by Norobu Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

It had less political and religious overtones this year than similar previous celebrations but it was tinged with governmental color.

Scholars, religionists, unionists and others opposed to the event reacted strongly to Nakasone's presence. They held rallies in Tokyo to protest against the celebration saying it would pave the way to revival of the prewar February 11 "Kingensetsu," the day celebrated to maintain the people's respect for the emperor system.

Besides Nakasone, Mutsuo Kimura, president of the House of Councillors, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Labor Minister Toshio Yamaguchi, Education Minister Hisakazu Matsunaga and Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami attended the celebration. Also among about 1,800 persons present at the ceremony were Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Yohei Kono, leader of the New Liberal Club, and Tadanobu Usami, president of the Japan Confederation of Labor (Domei).

While expressing gratitude to ancestors for building the Japanese nation, Nakasone also said he would pursue his policies of reform in various fields. Abdesslam Tadlaoui Kimura, Moroccan ambassador to Japan, and political critic Ryugen Bosokawa also gave their congratulatory address, followed by attractions including a children's chorus. The one-hour event ended with three "banzai" cheers for the state and emperor with Usami taking the lead.

The protest rallies mustered more than 2,000 people at three sites in Tokyo. In one of the rallies sponsored by the Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sonyo), former JSP chairman Ichiro Asakata called for a nationwide campaign for peace and democracy.

NAKASONE REFUSES TO FOLLOW NEW ZEALAND'S EXAMPLE

OW090717 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Saturday that Japan does not need to follow the example of New Zealand in order to maintain its nuclear-free principles, thanks to the U.S.-Japan prior consultation agreement on the introduction of nuclear weapons.

Questioned in the Diet by Kenjiro Yamahara, a Communist Party member, Nakasone said he has faith in the prior consultation arrangement, and that Japan has been practicing its own nuclear-free principles. Yamahara had demanded that Japan should follow the New Zealand policy of turning away all U.S. warships capable of being armed with nuclear weapons. Nakasone said his understanding was that New Zealand does not have a prior consultation agreement with the United States in connection with the introduction of such weapons.

U.S. FACILITIES 'CONTRIBUTE TO SAFETY OF JAPAN'

OW081245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday that the existence of U.S. military communications facilities in Japan, capable of carrying messages concerning nuclear attacks, does not violate Japan's nuclear-free principle.

Answering a question in the Diet by Okada Haruo, a Japan Socialist Party member, Nakasone said that, on the contrary, the existence of such facilities serves as a nuclear deterrent and thus contributes to the safety of Japan.

Okada charged that the existence of such a sophisticated communications system as the giant radio station at the Yokota U.S. Air Base, for instance, is a violation of the Japanese principle because the facility could carry a U.S. presidential order for nuclear attacks.

NORTH KOREAN DELEGATION TOURS SPORTS FACILITIES

OW091252 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- A delegation of North Korean sports officials arrived Saturday for a 10-day visit to see Japan's winter sports facilities. The five-member delegation is making the visit at the invitation of the Japan Olympic Committee (JOC). While in Japan, they are to tour Sapporo and Tokyo to see skiing and ice hockey facilities, JOC officials said.

The North Koreans are also scheduled to hold talks with Japanese sports officials, expected to center on Japan's invitation to North Korea to participate in the inaugural Asian Winter Games to be held March next year in Sapporo.

TARIFF REDUCTION BILL UP FOR DIET DELIBERATION

OW091010 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- The government Saturday completed a bill to reduce tariffs on some 1,200 products, effective April 1, ahead of a schedule agreed under the Tokyo round of multilateral trade talks.

The bill, approved at a meeting of vice ministers, will be endorsed at a cabinet session Tuesday for submission to the current Diet session, officials said. The measures authorizes tariff reductions contained in a market-opening package, with the emphasis on imports from developing countries, which was announced last December. The package calls for tariff cuts on 1,132 industrial products two years ahead of schedule.

Tariff reductions on 87 farm, forestry and fishery products will be moved up by one year, with those on 33 of them which are of special interest to developing countries advanced by two years. Japan is also scheduled to raise quota ceilings on industrial products subject to preferential tariff treatment by 8 percent in value from April 1. Pressured by the U.S., Japan is preparing another package -- the sixth in a series -- for March.

IDENTIFICATION OF SOUTH CREWMEN DEMANDED

SK090352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA) -- Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone notice on February 9 to Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korean Red Cross, in connection with the fact that two unidentified boats of South Korea were seized after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of our side and are now undergoing investigation. The notice says:

According to information from an organ concerned of our side, at around 14 hours 30 minutes February 5, two unidentified boats of your side illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side up to 38 degrees, 12 minutes and 30 seconds north latitude, 123 degrees and 45 minutes east longitude, to be seized and are now undergoing investigation.

The intrusion of the boats of your side deep into the territorial waters of our side has been clear by the fact that the masters of the boat Kwangnam No 12 and the boat Tongju No 2 and other crewmen admitted it by themselves and apologized for their crime in the course of the first investigation.

The organ concerned of our side, saying that the crewmen and ships seized this time would be sent back as in the past if it is made clear that they are fishermen and fishing boats engaged in fishing and their crime was not an intentional one, demands necessary data on the names, dates of birth, addresses, occupation and family relations, etc. of the crewmen of your side for an early conclusion of the investigation.

Feeling regret at the fact that such undesirable incident took place again this time, I hope your side will speedily hand over personal data of the crewmen required by the organ concerned of our side.

RADIO BERATES REMARKS OF SOUTH FOREIGN MINISTER

SK110211 Pyongyang Domestic Services in Korean 1247 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Black and White Should Not Be Reversed"]

[Text] On 6 February, the puppet foreign minister made an absurd remark concerning North-South relations at Seoul Foreign Press Club. He spoke as though interested in easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and preventing war. He also made a remark on the possibility of someone's military adventure. This is a shameless and foolish act aimed at shifting his responsibility for aggravating the tensions on the Korean peninsula and increasing the danger of war onto us and at misleading the public opinion.

Everyone knows that it is a chronic habit of the puppets to conceal their dark intentions and slander the other people by reversing black and white. However, the fact that they are adhering to such a trick even today is indeed shameless.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the largest scale in history, began in South Korea on 1 February. In view of its contents, nature, and the size of the troops mobilized, this military exercise is a comprehensive preliminary war and a nuclear test war for northward invasion and is an extremely grave racket of playing with fire which risks becoming an actual war.

Those who are openly perpetrating the frenzied war racket together with the U.S. imperialists before the world's people in response to our proposal for peace, leading the situation of our country to the brink of war, are babbling about the possibility of someone's military adventure. How can there be more shameless people in the world?

Our lines for peace and unity, which are aimed at removing tensions in Korea and opening a road of peaceful reunification, and the lines of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet for confrontation and war who are running counter to peaceful reunification and aggravating the tensions, are two different lines which are in sharp contrast. The puppets cannot reverse these two goals by honeyed words.

The fact that the puppet foreign minister attempted to shift the responsibility for driving dialogue into a crisis onto us is also an act of picking fault with us. It is clear to anyone that if one wants to hold dialogue, one should not perpetrate an act provoking the partner to dialogue. Thus, it is as clear as high that dialogue for collaboration and harmony cannot progress amid the situation of war rackets which threaten the partner to dialogue by means of force and of piratical acts of attempting to kidnap the peaceful fishing boats of the other side which were sailing along the normal course on the high seas.

The South Korean side has even refused our reasonable proposal to save dialogue. Thus, it should be held doubly responsible for the deadlock of dialogue. The South Korean side has repeatedly perpetrated provocations of aggravating North-South relations while raving about the recovery of trust and created artificial obstacles to dialogue while loudly talking about dialogue. Its double-dealing tactics will be universally regarded as invalid.

No matter how frantically the puppets may adhere to slanderous propaganda, they can neither conceal their antinational, bellicose nature of absorbing themselves in the maneuvers for confrontation and war nor avoid the denunciation and curse of the public opinion at home and abroad. They should act with discretion instead of attempting to evade the people's blame by slandering the other people and creating counterpropaganda. They should give up the lines of confrontation and war which cannot be consistent with peace and war.

PAPER DEGRIES CHON'S CLAIM OF THREAT FROM NORTH

SK110747 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 8 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 8 February commentary: "Stereotyped Tune About Threat"]

[Text] Darting around here and there for so-called inspections at the beginning of the year, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is atrociously staging a racket on the threat of southward invasion. On 4 February, in front of his local lackeys in Pusan, he raved that anti-communist posture should be strengthened, while babbling that someone else's provocation of war is highly possible, and that Pusan is the area where armed spies' underwater infiltration is likely. The next day, showing up at a puppet naval unit in the southern area, he repeated the same gibberish. Earlier, last month, while inspecting Kyonggi Province and many other areas, he also raved about the threat of southward invasion.

Though traitor Chon Tu-hwan sings the same old tune about southward invasion early in the year, no one will be deceived by his nonsensical slanderous propaganda. If threat should be talked about, it is none other than we who should do the talking.

Last year, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique committed a shooting incident in Panmunjom and, thus, disrupted the North-South dialogue, which was arranged with so much effort, and brought the situation to the brink of war. After entering this year, too, the puppets fired hundreds of bullets and shells at our peaceful fishing boats on the high seas, and attempted to kidnap them. They also committed an act of provocation by infiltrating a fighter into the skies above our area of the DMZ.

While traitor Chon Tu-hwan is babbling about southward invasion, the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise -- a preliminary war and nuclear experimental war aimed at attacking the northern half of the republic -- is being staged in South Korea. Even at this very moment, under orders to move out, from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, and Okinawa, a great number of troops that can stage a complete war are rushing into South Korea, along with modern combat equipment.

In Korea the danger of war is clearly coming from the South. No further debate is needed on this. Accordingly, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish about the bogus threat is designed to conceal the new war maneuvers being stepped up with the U.S. imperialists and, thus, to shirk responsibility for hurting the atmosphere for North-South dialogue. The clamor about southward invasion and infiltration which the puppet clique made everywhere is also linked with the situation which has been created on the eve of elections. At present in South Korea, on the eve of the puppet national assembly elections, which will be held in several days, the struggle of youths, students, and people is intensifying against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule and the DJP. In order to quell the people's sentiment of resistance, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique issued such successive oppressive orders as the one for emergency alert duty, the one for Class A alert, the one for special alert, and so on. By so doing, it continued to suppress the antigovernment struggle of youths, students, and people by guns and swords. Nevertheless, the struggle is expanding even more furiously.

On 5 February, while shouting such slogans as "Overthrow the military regime" and "No vote for the DJP," some 3,000 youths, students, and citizens staged a guerrilla-style antigovernment demonstration in Seoul. Meanwhile, students of many universities showered the office of a DJP local committee with stones. This all provides clear evidence of the intensity of the people's sentiment against Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP. Dismayed at all of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to intensify the suppression of people on the pretext that we pose a threat of southward invasion. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that stability should be achieved in order to prevent someone else's provocation. This discloses the hidden intention of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Ranard, former section chief for South Korean affairs of the U.S. State Department, once exposed that Chon Tu-hwan concocts the threat from the North in order to justify the growing military expenditures and the harsh suppression of the people. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan will not break his bad habit. While staging war exercise rackets for northward invasion and intensifying the fascist suppression to stage a fraud in the elections, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to justify them by using us as a pretext. This is an endlessly base antinational act. The dictator who seeks a way out in war and fascism will share nothing but ruin.

U.S.-SOUTH 'RECKLESS MILITARY BUILDUP' CONDEMNED

SK090508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 8 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 9 February commentary: "Reckless Military Buildup"]

[Text] The United States has appropriated \$228 million for South Korea as a foreign military sales loan for the fiscal year 1986.

A loan of this amount, which accounts for more than half of the total foreign military sales loans that the United States has earmarked for Southeast Asia and the Far East regions for the fiscal year 1986, will reportedly be used by South Korea to strengthen its military equipment.

This is a violation of the Armistice Agreement, which prohibits the introduction of reinforcement military equipment into Korea. Up to now, the United States has been paying lip-service to the hope that peace will be maintained on the Korean peninsula and that the North and the South improve relations through dialogue. In an interview with the TONG-A ILBO, Brzezinski, former U.S. national security adviser, made remarks to the same effect. However, their actions belie their word.

Under the pretext of maintaining security and the balance of power, they have turned South Korea into a military base and a nuclear weapons magazine, the largest in the Far East, by introducing into weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and operational equipment, accelerating the reinforcement of the equipment of the puppet army under the pretext of modernization.

The military buildup that the U.S. imperialists are pushing ahead with in South Korea is the source of threats to peace and danger of war on the Korean peninsula. The incident of the "Pueblo," the incident of the EC-121 plan, and the 18 August incident at Panmunjom, which led the situation in Korea to the brink of war many times, are all products of U.S. power policy. The United States, has poured cold water on North-South relations, which were improving after our relief measure for the South Korean flood victims was announced, by committing a shooting incident at Panmunjom last November, and is now whipping up a war atmosphere by launching with the puppet army the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise in South Korea, directed against us.

Military buildup which aggravates tension can never be a guarantee for peace. The United States should not instigate the puppets to confrontation with us by supplying them with military equipment. The South Korean puppets, who are shunned by the people and are facing a crisis, are trying to make headway in this military adventure. An armed clash in Korea will bring no benefit to the United States. A firm guarantee for maintaining peace in Korea does not lie in military buildup while preaching balance of power, but in replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, in adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, and in easing the state of military confrontation existing between the North and the South.

The proposal for holding tripartite talk among us, the United States, and South Korea is to contribute to this goal. The United States should look at the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula with a practical eye, act discreetly, and not commit acts to strain the situation.

CPRF: U.S. INTRODUCING EQUIPMENT INTO SOUTH

SK100533 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The Secretariat of the CPRF has issued an information condemning the U.S. imperialists' introduction of more modern military equipment into South Korea and their maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea. The information reads as follows:

Information No 296 of the Secretariat of the CPRF

The U.S. imperialists have tenaciously schemed to introduce more modern military equipment into South Korea and to provoke a new war in Korea.

According to a report, the U.S. imperialists will introduce 156 Stinger missiles and deploy them at U.S. Air Force bases in South Korea within fiscal year 1985, which will expire at the end of next September. To this end, the U.S. Department of Defense has already allocated \$12.9 million in its budget. On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists have decided to provide \$228 million in military sales credits for fiscal year 1986 to the South Korean puppets.

As has been known to the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have established a plan to introduce some 180 kinds of new-type military equipment into South Korea in the next 2 or 3 years. During the fiscal year 1984 they introduced 60 Stinger missiles into South Korea and deployed numerous new-type tanks, airplanes, and missiles there. Such arms reinforcement maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors are a criminal act of further increasing the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula and creating a new obstacle to dialogue and peaceful reunification.

All Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world unanimously desire the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the removal of the danger of a new war there, and the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country through the realization of the proposal for tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea at the earliest possible date.

This notwithstanding, far from responding to our fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks, the U.S. authorities have been frantic in building up the force of arms and in war exercises to trigger a new war. Such being the situation, what is the meaning of the alleviation of tension talked about by the U.S. authorities? What does the peace and peaceful reunification that they are clamoring about mean? All facts have proven that it is precisely synonymous with aggression, war, and permanent division.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the largest-scale in history, together with the South Korean puppet army, mobilizing their forces of aggression and weapons of mass destruction from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific, thereby aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme degree. At the same time, they have blocked the road toward peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiations by rupturing the hard-won North-South economic talks and North-South Red Cross talks. The U.S. imperialists' introduction of new-type military equipment into South Korea and their war exercise racket code-named the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise should be stopped at once.

[Dated] 8 February 1985, Pyongyang

U.S. STAGES 'DEMONSTRATION FIRING' IN SOUTH

SK082349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggression troops present in South Korea staged a "demonstration firing" of "Copper Head," a new-type weapon, in the central sector of the front, on February 5, according to a radio report from Seoul. It was watched by Livsey, Commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea, and many ranking officers of the U.S. troops and the puppet army.

This deadly weapon which determines and aims at targets with the help of laser is reported to have been deployed in the units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists keep introducing new-type weapons and military equipment into South Korea and raising new war clamours, thus further straining the situation in our country and leading it to the brink of a war.

U.S. PLANS TO TRANSFER NEW TYPE OF JETS TO SOUTH

SK072343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists plan to give the South Korean puppets four F-4E jet fighters, according to an AP report from Washington. The U.S. Defense Department notified Congress Tuesday of this plan. The U.S. imperialists are continuously transferring new-type weapons and military hardware to the South Korean puppets allegedly to enhance South Korea's "deterrence."

TASS DECRIMES U.S. PLAN TO DEPLOY MODERN PLANES

SK110353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA) -- TASS February 9, exposing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to deploy their latest type reconnaissance planes "OV 10" in South Korea, noted that this is another provocation against the Korean people. Noting that a spokesman of the U.S. Air Force command in South Korea announced a decision on the deployment of new type reconnaissance planes there, it said:

These planes will reportedly arrive in South Korea from March this year. The new spy planes will replace the present old type planes of the U.S. Forces. And the number of U.S. Airforce pilots in the South Korean bases will also increase. The reinforcement of the U.S. Armed Forces in the south of the Korean peninsula which has turned into a nuclear arsenal of the United States, the formation of the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military alliance and regular large-scale military exercises there are a component part of the aggressive strategy of U.S. imperialism in this region, said publications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It noted that the present unprecedented-in-the-scope "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal furnishes proof of this.

U.S. SHIP WITH WAR EQUIPMENT ARRIVES IN PUSAN

SK110405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2345 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA) -- A large ship belonging to the U.S. Navy loaded with war equipment to be mobilized in the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal arrived at Pusan port on February 9, according to a radio report from Seoul. A large number of military vehicles and helicoters are included in the war equipment transported from Hawaii. This criminal equipment will reportedly be used in the war game, attached to the U.S. 25th Division which left a criminal record in the past Korean war ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

CHON'S TREATMENT OF KIM TAE-CHUNG DENOUNCED

SK090540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] According to foreign news reports from Seoul, after Kim Tae-chung, who was in exile in the United States, arrived at Kimpo Airport in Seoul today, the fascist clique secretly took him to the back door of the airport and moved him forcibly to his home.

The puppet policemen, who were standing ready in an awe-inspiring police cordon, did barbarous violence to Kim Tae-chung to separate him from the U.S. officials who had accompanied him. It is said that a scuffle broke out between them at the time.

With regard to this, UPI has reported: When the policemen tried to separate Kim Tae-chung from his entourage, a scuffle broke out. During that scuffle, White was thrown down to the ground. Derian, a former U.S. State Department official, said that she was beaten. White has said: The policemen stood in the way of our delegation members. They pulled me apart and threw me down to the ground. The rascals tried to separate me; I was holding Kim Tae-chung's arms. Thus I fell down to the ground. Derian said: I also have bruises over my entire body.

[Thomas] Foglietta, one of the U.S. congressmen, said: The police attempted to take only Kim Tae-chung on board the elevator at the airport. Because Kim Tae-chung refused to be separated from the Americans, the policemen lifted and threw him into the elevator. (?He) has exposed the fact that the policemen beat him with feet and fists.

The American congressmen said that this was a scene in which force was used and a barbarous atrocity was committed. Later, Kim Tae-chung was taken to his house under an awe-inspiring guard. Though the Americans arrived there a few minutes later, the police did not let them in.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK100635 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 9 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 10 February commentary: "Dictator's Protection"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, who has lived in exile in the United States since he was expelled from South Korea, returned to Seoul on 8 February. A great fascist drama was staged in Seoul in this day. The fascist clique, which was waiting for Kim Tae-chung with a murderous police cordon posted in the areas around Kimpo Airport and in various places in downtown Seoul by mobilizing thousands of policemen, assaulted Kim Tae-chung as soon as he disembarked from the plane, and then forcibly took him to his house.

Thousands of youths and students who showed interest in Kim Tae-chung were first attacked by the puppet police with tear gas and then arrested in masse. There was great chaos in the areas around the airport because of the puppets' insanity. Because of such an insane racket, even some American congressmen who accompanied Kim Tae-chung either experienced a difficult time or received injuries.

Describing what they witnessed during the incident, these American congressmen said that it was a barbarous act by a group of rascals. Through this insane incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring once again exposed to the world its truculent and cruel nature.

Prior to this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring placed hundreds of people under house arrest and blocked the roads by placing roadblocks on the streets leading to the airport. Kim Tae-chung, who has come back to South Korea after 2 years of living in exile, is now under house arrest at his home, which is surrounded by some 10 guardposts.

Up to now, Kim Tae-chung has remained a victim of political terrorism by the successive South Korean dictators. Ever since he was abducted from Japan by the former dictator, Kim Tae-chung has suffered from all kinds of oppression.

After the former dictator was eradicated, the current dictator oppressed him, put him on trial on groundless charges, imprisoned him, and finally expelled him to the United States.

It is natural for Kim Tae-chung, who was expelled because he engaged in political activity for democratization, to come back to South Korea for democratization of society, and it is his undeniable right. On many occasions Kim Tae-chung expressed his intention to come back to South Korea, and each time the South Korean puppets tried to prevent him from coming back, either by saying that they could not ensure his safety upon his return or by threatening to imprison him when he returned home.

When they finally realized that it was impossible to keep him from coming back, the South Korean puppets exposed their scheme to put Kim Tae-chung under police control and surveillance on the pretext of protecting him from an assassination attempt by outside forces. The South Korean puppets doggedly oppose his homecoming not only because they fear Kim Tae-chung as a political rival who must be taken more seriously than anyone else, but also because they fear that his return might serve as an opportunity to accelerate democratization of South Korea.

Although it is paying lip service to expulsion of violence and Koreanization of democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring uses it as a slogan, not as good as it sounds, to justify its dictatorial rule. The suppressive measure taken by the Chon Tu-hwan ring in connection with Kim Tae-chung's arrival in Seoul and the measure of placing him under house arrest have fully exposed the deceptive nature of the slogans it has been babbling about, and has shown that South Korea is a graveyard of human rights and democracy unequalled by any other country. It has also fully demonstrated the kind of safety and protection the South Korean rulers babble about concerning off-stage politicians and their opponents.

Suppression directed at Kim Tae-chung is an open challenge to the South Korean people and democratic forces yearning for democracy. The illegal political repression imposed on Kim Tae-chung is the produce of the South Korean dictator's premeditated scheme aimed at paving the way for his long-term power.

With the parliamentary election just around the corner, the South Korean puppets are now intensifying political pressure on the opposition candidates and suppression of the people by fully mobilizing the suppressive net under the pretext of maintaining order and cracking down on those who violate the election law. Many youths, students, and people who demand that fraudulent elections be abandoned and that democratic elections be held are being arrested and imprisoned, and the measures of tailing and searching the homes of the people who are campaigning for the opposition candidates and placing off-stage politicians under house arrest are being taken in succession. These are all dirty maneuvers designed to monopolize the election and to fabricate the election of the DJP coterie. The barbarous suppression of Kim Tae-chung, who has arrived with only 4 days remaining before the election, is part of such a maneuver.

Kim Tae-chung is a person well-known at home and abroad for his struggle against fascist dictatorship, for democratization of South Korean society, and for national reunification. The closed-door trial of Kim Tae-chung and his expulsion to the United States were an organized plot aimed at removing him from the South Korean political stage.

The South Korean puppets, who have systematically put pressure on Kim Tae-chung to keep him from coming back to South Korea, began to inflict oppression and suppression on him the moment he returned home.

It is a last-ditch effort by those who are bent on maintaining dictatorial rule and achieving long-term office. Such a last-ditch effort, however, will result only in accelerating their isolation.

Thousands and thousands of people were on the streets around the airport when Kim Tae-chung arrived, and thousands and thousands of students strongly protested against the puppet clique's suppression of Kim Tae-chung, shouting the slogan "Down with the dictatorial regime!" This is an expression of the strong will of the people, who are determined not to tolerate the South Korean dictators' fascist tyranny.

The South Korean puppets should act discreetly drawing a lesson from this. Democracy and human rights are the fundamental rights of modern man. Suppression directed at Kim Tae-chung should be abandoned immediately and all the various freedoms for his political activity, including freedom of expression, should be guaranteed to him without delay. Should suppression against Kim Tae-chung continue, the puppets will encounter greater resistance from the people.

SOUTH 'CLIQUE' THREATENS OPPOSITION FIGURES

SK101018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA) -- The military fascist clique "warned" some 40 opposition and independent figures that they would be dealt with by "law" if they continue criticising traitor Chon Tu-hwan or accusing his clique of the Kwangju incident, according to a radio report from Seoul. Among those who had been given this "warning" was Yi Min-u, president of the "New Korea Democratic Party." The fascist clique sent a police officer to each of them to blackmail them. This outrage of the fascist clique shows how mad they are going to repress their rivals with the criminal "election" farce at hand.

NKDP DEMANDS LIFT OF HOUSE ARREST OF OPPOSITION

SK110341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA) -- The "New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]" an opposition party of South Korea, published a statement on February 7 in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for putting many opposition figures under house arrest, according to a South Korean paper.

According to the statement, the fascist clique put under house arrest more than 20 figures including the acting co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy and the vice-chairman of the "election measure headquarters" of the "New Korea Democratic Party" after putting Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, under house arrest. The statement branded such step as an illegal one and demanded the fascist clique to withdraw this step promptly. That day, an Institute of Democratic Constitutional Government in South Korea issued a similar statement and strongly demanded a lift on the unjust confinement of its members.

NONDONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH SUPPRESSION

SK091400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 6 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 7 February commentary: "Indiscreet Knife-Wielding"]

[Text] With the approach of the election, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has become nervous and frantically runs amok to suppress the people.

On 5 February, armed police forces began to take a special alert posture in the Seoul area. With this as a start, armed police forces have placed a tight police cordon on streets and alleys and in residential areas in Seoul and strengthened patrols and checks on pedestrians. It is said that this tryannical racket will continue till 20 February, Lunar New Year's Day.

On the early morning of 4 February, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, was placed under house arrest for the sixth time through the mobilization of a police task force in buses and more than 100 policemen, who committed the fascist violence of barring his activities. At the same time, through the mobilization of puppet police forces, the printing of a publication of the New Democratic Korea Party, which has been formed recently in South Korea, was banned by the notorious special law on the purification of the political climate. It is said that a picture showing a handshake between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung was scheduled to be carried in this newspaper. Prior to this, the puppets inspected this party's visual election propaganda media and arbitrarily forced it to delete slogans demanding the attainment of democracy.

The puppets have recently sent 21 students, including Kim Pyong-ok, a student of Songgyungwan University in Seoul, to summary trial on charges of violating the election law and have detained 50 students from various universities in Seoul on charges of leading demonstration struggles.

The puppets' tyrannical rackets, which have become more intensified with the passage of time, are a desperate tyrannical offensive designed to monopolize the election by trampling underfoot the people's desire for democracy with bayonets and by barring the activities of political rivals. This vividly shows that, while clamorously babbling about democracy and about a fair election, the puppets have actually sought a violent and deceitful election. It is very natural for South Korean students and figures from all walks of life to oppose and reject the puppets' unfair election, to express their intent, and to carry out democratic political activities. This should never be regarded as a crime. Moreover, the puppets election law stipulates that opposition parties election slogans should not be meddled with.

What should be regarded as a crime in South Korea is not the righteous act of the people, but the violence committed by the puppets. What is a crime, if not the placing of a special police cordon and calling an emergency alert to conduct an unfair and fraudulent election, of substantially placing South Korea under a martial law rule, of suppressing the innocent people with bayonets, and of barring opposition parties election campaigns and the activities of forces out of office?

The whirlwind of barbarity and tyranny blown by the puppets by laying a tight police cordon is brazen sword-wielding to strangle political opposing forces and dispel political uneasiness on the eve of the election and it is a brazen menace. The struggle of students and the people to oppose an antipopular and violent election has been waged much more vigorously in South Korea with the passage of time in combination with the anti-DJP struggle. Figures from all walks of life have struggled positively. The puppet traitor's desire to suppress the people's spirit of resistance and to help DJP small fries win the election by using tactics to win public favor on the eve of the election has been shattered. Perplexed, the puppets are desperately running amok to overcome today's crisis by frantically blowing the whirlwind of tyranny against the people and democratic forces and by committing fraud in the election.

The reckless sword-wielding will never provide a haven for the dictator. The more desperately the puppets resort to violence, the more fiercely will the anti-DJP and antielection struggle of the people be intensified. Tyrannical rackets trampling democracy underfoot should stop immediately, all fascist measures of control should be eliminated, and democratic rights and the freedom of activities of politicians from all walks of life should be guaranteed.

PAPER CONDEMS SOUTH MINISTER'S STUDENT WARNINGS

SK110026 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0953 GMT 9 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 9 February commentary: "Shameless Threat and Blackmail"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet minister of justice issued a so-called special talk on 6 February. In the talk, he branded the antigovernment struggle of youths and students staged in Seoul the previous day as violence and an illegal act and blared that such an act would be severely punished and dealt with.

This is a fit of hysterics, threat, and blackmail of those who are frightened at the antigovernment struggle of youths, students, and people which is being intensified due to the fraudulent elections. It is only too natural and righteous that youths and students who are courageous in justice and desire democracy have risen up in the struggle against the puppets' violent and fraudulent elections. Students have risen up because the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to establish the foundation for its long-term office through violent and fraudulent elections with bayonets, while binding the hands and feet of the people.

The DJP is traitor Chon Tu-hwan's private political party backing up his one-man dictatorship. It is not only a party of treachery and national division, but is also a party of impostors. Such being the situation in which these dirty rascals are running wild to establish the foundation for traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power by fabricating en masse victory in the elections, how can youths, students, and people idly sit and watch?

The antigovernment and anti-DJP struggle against the elections by youths and students is deserving of praise and can by no means constitute a criminal act. This notwithstanding, the fascist clique has perpetrated the brutal atrocity of intensifying its bloody suppression of the students' righteous struggle by arresting hundreds of them on the spot. Such a violent and suppressive racket is being constantly perpetrated not only in Seoul but everywhere in South Korea.

The puppets' threat and blackmail against youths and students is an open declaration of their will to further intensify their brutal suppression. The threat and blackmail against youths and students also vividly reveals how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running wild to suppress the will of youths, students, and people with bayonets in order to realize its political ambition. It is an intolerable, treacherous act to suppress youths and students calling for democracy of society, branding them as mobs and disturbers of elections.

Youths, students, and people in South Korea demand today that the puppet clique immediately renounce the so-called National Assembly elections and step down from power. The struggle of youths, students, and citizens in Seoul to overthrow the military regime is an expression of this. Under such a situation, the puppets are attempting to fabricate positive election results by suffocating all democratic forces, including youths and students through brutal suppression, threat, and blackmail. However, the only thing the puppets can gain from brutal suppression, threat, and blackmail is hatred and resistance of the people.

As seen in recent struggles, the spirit of youths, students, and people in South Korea to struggle against the military fascist clique and for democratic freedom is firm. The puppets should know that the further they intensify suppression of youths, students, and people, the more bitter the curse and condemnation to which they will be subjected.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RETURN

Kimpo Airport Demonstration

SK100643 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] At around 1000 on 8 February when Kim Tae-chung returned from the United States, some 500 students gathered at the entrance of Kimpo Airport and staged a demonstration, shouting the slogan "Let us overthrow the dictatorial regime." The demonstration continued sporadically until 1500. The students sang songs, waving placards reading "Lift the political ban completely" and "We welcome the return of Kim Tae-chung."

At around 1100, the number of the demonstrators increased to some 30,000. They were students and citizens who crowded the road for almost a kilometer from the entrance to the airport. Of them, some 1,000 staged a demonstration on the road, locking arms. When the police arrested students staging the demonstration, the crowd hooted at them.

At around 1200, some 500 students and citizens continued the demonstration, locking arms on the road leading to Kimpo Airport, and encountered police forces for about 30 minutes. At this time, the police began firing tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. Some 30,000 students and citizens gathered at the entrance to Kimpo Airport were forcibly dispersed by the police at around 1500.

That day, some 50,000 people gathered near Yanghwa bridge, Hwakok-dong entrance, and the entrance to Kimpo Airport. As a result, the traffic on the road leading to Kimpo Airport was completely blocked until 1315. The police took 50 persons to the police station and released them with warnings except for one woman who was later sent to summary trial for having spread a rumor that Kim Tae-chung was kidnapped at Kimpo Airport.

Rough Treatment Denied

OW091207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 KYODO -- A South Korean Government spokesman Saturday strongly denied that dissident Kim Tae-chung had been treated violently by security men at Kimpo Airport Friday on his return from the United States. It was rather Kim who roughed up the security policemen, said Choe Tae-sun, director in charge of overseas public relations at the Culture and Information Ministry. His statement contradicts accounts given by American congressmen and other supporters accompanying Kim, who said the opposition leader was kicked and punched at the airport.

The situation at the airport was not one in which it would have been possible for the security authorities to use violence against Kim, Choe told newsmen. The statement was based on reports from the Seoul city police, he said. According to Choe, the security authorities tried to send Kim and his wife safely to their home separately from those accompanying the couple. When Kim resisted, the security men merely took him into an elevator by pulling his hand, the spokesman explained.

Kim's Entourage Briefed

SK090652 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- Twenty-two Americans and Korean-Americans who flew into Seoul Friday accompanying Kim Tae-chung from the United States were briefed by the South Korean Government Saturday morning on the political and economic situations in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula.

Included were former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White and two U.S. congressmen -- Thomas Foglietta (Dem-Penn.) and Edward Feighan (Dem-Ohio). Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Economic Policy Council, conducted the briefing. The visitors are scheduled to tour the truce town of Panmunjom in the afternoon.

YI MIN-U WAITS 'IN VAIN'

SK090117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], waited in vain for Kim Tae-chung at Kimpo International Airport yesterday. Yi arrived at the airport after being checked by police two times on the way from the NKDP headquarters in Yido to the airport. He awaited Kim until 2:40 p.m. at a press conference room, but Kim did not appear at the scene. On the way to the airport, Yi, NKDP Vice President Cho Yon-ha and campaign director Kim Chai-kwang were checked first at a temporary checkpoint on the Kangnam Road near the Songsan Grand Bridge.

While young partisans were protesting to police for about five minutes, Yi's sedan dashed forward toward the airport. Their cars had the tri-color party flags. At the entrance to the international airport, the group was again blocked by the police. After a moment of argument, they were allowed into the airport.

The office of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party which had been nearly deserted since the start of legal election campaigning on Jan. 30 bustled with many party members, including some incumbent lawmakers yesterday. Rep. Im Chong-ki, who is now competing in Mokpo, Cholla-nambo, arrived at the party headquarters early in the morning from his district and held a meeting with Rep. Yi Tae-ku, a vice president, and Cho Yun-hyong, campaign director of the party. Other party members who showed up at the DKP headquarters included Reps. Kim Chea-yong and Han Kwang-ok and two former lawmakers of the NDP, Chong Tae-chol and Cho Se-hyong.

KIM YONG-SAM PHONES KIM

SK090311 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] When he was leaving the house to go to Kimpo Airport at about 1000 on the morning of 8 February, Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and former president of New Democratic Party, was held back by the policemen who have been cordoning off Kim's house for 5 days. At about 1345 in the afternoon, however, Kim placed a telephone call to Kim Tae-chung's house in Tonggyo-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul, and talked with him for about 7 minutes.

Kim Yong-sam said on the telephone: Emotions are welling up in my heart to hear your healthy voice after all these years, Comrade Kim. I remember it was on 16 June 1980 when we last met in Seoul. Comrade Kim, let us join forces, hand in hand, to eradicate such a choking reality, the reality which places you under house arrest the instant you came back home after years of living abroad, and let us restore democracy with united strength.

Kim Tae-chung answered: I have been kept informed of your lone and unsupported fight. I know the troubles you have suffered all these years. Let us meet as soon as possible and unburden ourselves over matters aimed at restoring democracy.

Because of the continued police control, Kim Yong-sam was forced to give up a plan to visit Kim Tae-chung at his house in Tonggyo-dong. Originally, he planned to visit the latter at about 1500. Kim Yong-sam said that he was scheduled to meet with the Americans who accompanied Kim Tae-chung at 1700 on 9 February at the Diplomatic Club located on Namsan Hill.

Kim Yong-sam Kept In House

SK100144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Kim Yong-sam failed to host a dinner at the Seoul Diplomatic Club for visiting Americans and other invited guests because he was kept from leaving his house for the third straight day yesterday. The invited Americans were those who accompanied a dissident politician on his travel back to his home in Seoul Friday. About 200 policemen were blocking all approaches to Kim's home in Sangdo-dong. Kim is still banned from politics along with 13 others. On behalf of Kim, YI Min-u, president of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party, hosted the dinner from 7 p.m.

JAPAN, FRG INFORMED OF ANGER OVER HELICOPTERS

SK081330 Seoul YONHAP in English 1253 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb 8 (YONHAP) -- In connection with the reported diversion of U.S.-built helicopters to North Korea, the Seoul government Friday conveyed the "shock and anger" of the Korean people to the Government of Japan and West Germany.

At a meeting with Counselor Herbert Beyer of the West German Embassy in Seoul, Assistant Foreign Minister Han Wu-suk demanded that the Bonn government investigate the reported diversion of the U.S. Hughes Helicopter Inc. aircraft to North Korea via a West German trading company without the knowledge of the U.S. Government, a Foreign Ministry official said. The incident could help strengthen North Korea's military power and could produce grave consequences for the national security of South Korea, the source quoted Han as saying.

Han also asked the Bonn government to inform Seoul about the results of its investigation into the transactions between a German firm and Pyongyang.

In a separate meeting with Minister Sakutaro Tanino of the Japanese Embassy here, Director Kim Chae-chun of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, asked for strong counter-measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. In March 1983, at least two Hughes-built helicopters were allegedly transported by a Japanese firm from Yokohama to Nampo, North Korea.

Foreign Minister YI Won-Kyong earlier in the day called U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Richard Walker to his office, demanding that similar measures be taken by Washington.

German Firm Admits Role

SK090122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Delta Avia Fluggeraete, A German trader, has admitted that 17 helicopters it imported from Hughes Helicopters Inc. may have been shipped to North Korea, a German diplomat said yesterday.

Berbert Beyer, charge d'affaires at the German Embassy in Seoul, told THE KOREA HERALD that the German trading company will face a severe punishment depending on the findings of an investigation into the helicopter-smuggling case.

The German company was quoted as saying that it imported the helicopters into the Netherlands for reexporting them to a "third country" and that North Korea may have been the final destination of the helicopter delivery. The envoy said that the German company has not admitted yet that it knew the helicopters were to be shipped to North Korea, adding that three or four more dealers may have been involved in the smuggling in view of "tricky and dirty weapons business."

The Hughes company must have known that the helicopters were to be diverted to North Korea or must have believed that they were exported to Germany, Beyer asserted.

A Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said, quoting a Department of Commerce report, that of the 17 helicopters the German company imported from Hughes, 15 helicopters found their way into North Korea through the Netherlands last year and another two through Japan in 1983. Another official said a Japanese shipping company, identified as Kinyo, was the "consignee" of the two helicopters. He said 16 of the helicopters are of potential military use.

Sakutaro Tanino, who discussed the alleged involvement of the Japanese company with a Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, said he sent a cable to his home government requesting an investigation into the case. At the moment, he said he knows nothing about the company and how the company came to be involved.

NORTH'S KIM CHONG-II, SAID SUFFERING HEART DISEASE

SK090156 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] TONG-A ILBO, published in Tokyo, reported today that Kim Chong-II, a son of North Korea's Kim Il-song, is sick in bed with heart disease. Revealing that Kim Chong-II's sickness was confirmed by a source well informed on North Korea, the paper reported: Because of serious conflicts with Kim Il-song with regard to North Korea's economic policy and policy toward the South, Kim Chong-II, in despair, recently began a fast, and, as a result, began suffering from heart disease.

The paper further reported that to hide the fact that Kim Chong-II is sick in bed, North Korea has conducted extensive propaganda at home and abroad through its party organ and other mass media. North Korea's doctors, who are in charge of giving medical treatment to Kim Chong-II, are making their utmost efforts to help him show up in public before 16 February, his birthday, but his disease is not easily cured. Kim Chong-II has failed to appear in public for more than 2 months, thus giving rise to rumors about illness, disappearance, a visit to foreign countries, and other rumors.

GROUP SEEKS HELP FOR KIDNAPPED FISHERMEN

SK072322 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The International Human Rights League of Korea yesterday sent a message to its New York headquarters seeking their assistance in having two Korean fishing boats and their crew returned from North Korea.

The two vessels were seized around 2:45 p.m. Tuesday while operating on the high seas off the west coast by an armed North Korean patrol boat. In its message, the human rights group denounced the Pyongyang regime for committing "an inhumane and barbarous act of piracy" by seizing the ships on the high seas.

Kim Yun-chun, the group's chairman, asked the league's New York headquarters to pressure on North Korea for the immediate return of the two ships and their crews.

BULGARIAN, CHINESE GYMNASTS INVITED TO COMPETE

SK080213 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Rhythmic gymnasts from Canada, Bulgaria and China will be invited to perform on an exhibition basis in the 1985 Asian youth gymnastic championships, slated for May 17-19 in Seoul, a Korean Gymnastic Association (KGA) spokesman said Friday. To this end, the KGA has already requested the Foreign Ministry to send invitations to the three nations on its behalf, the spokesman said.

The spokesman also said that the nations, renowned in the sport, are expected to send their gymnasts in consideration of Korea's hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics. The association had already sent invitations to 10 nations last month and recently received entry applications from China, Japan and Hong Kong, the spokesman added.

NKDP DIRECTOR FILES SUITS AGAINST HOME MINISTER

SK100243 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Chae-kwang, campaign director of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), has filed separate complaints against Home Minister Chu Yong-pok and Kang U-yong, chairman of the Central Election Management Committee, for violation of the Parliamentary Election Law. The home minister was sued in connection with the confinement of Pak Chong-yol, ranked ninth on the list of NDP's national constituency candidates, in his house from 6 a.m. Thursday.

Insisting that the police action violated the election law, he urged the home minister to call the responsible officials to account after a thorough investigation. The election law prohibits a parliamentary candidate from being placed under detention during campaign period except for felonies. The election management official was blamed for having ignored NDP's report on the house arrest imposed on parliamentary candidate Pak.

YI MIN-U ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF BUYING VOTES

SK100306 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), yesterday accused the government and its party of sprinkling money to buy votes with the upcoming elections three days away. In a press conference he said, "The government and the DJP are conducting the elections in an unprecedently corrupt manner in order to manipulate the minds of voters."

He said, "They are fretful of the people's hatred of the present government, which has been surfaced in the recent candidates' joint debates." He compared the recent atmosphere of the elections with that of the March 15 elections in 1960 that resulted in the stepdown of the late President Syngman Rhee.

Yi, who runs in Chongno-Chunggu, Seoul, said that all members of the NDP would launch a pan-national campaign to prevent wrong ballot counting. He called for the people's participation in the campaign. Under the so-called "gold medal operation," he argued, the ruling DLP has mobilized all administrative chiefs, including governors, mayors and even chiefs of "tong" and "pan," for the electioneering activities. Gold medal means the winning of first place in each constituency which produces two lawmakers.

He said, "DLP's campaign workers are distributing money to buy off votes. The scale exceeds what we can imagine." In particular, he went on, the ruling party has let government-controlled TV stations downgrade the status and qualification of opposition candidates, while airing propaganda favorable of the ruling party's candidates.

He further said that the ruling party was vowed threats to NDP's candidates with the announcement of warnings to punish them by as far as to shrink the people's desire for democratization and support for NDP's candidates. Yi alleged that armed police troops were creating an atmosphere of fear by committing various illegal acts including violence toward opposition candidates and their campaign workers.

ELECTION LAW VIOLATIONS INVESTIGATED BY POLICE

OK100167 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD In English 10 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] The prosecution and police have investigated 461 persons for violations of election laws in a total of 317 cases since they began a crackdown on Jan. 26. Nine of those affected were imprisoned for serious offenses of National Assembly election law in three separate cases and 19 others were banished without arrest for less serious offenses involving 13 cases, prosecution officials said yesterday.

The officials said that 13 other violators in 13 cases were released after warning. The prosecution of 426 persons, involving 188 cases of violations, are being held, they added. Officials said 323 persons were checked for distributing unauthorized printed campaign material in 123 cases, topping the list of the offenses. Second on the list was the giving of money and gifts to some four thousand voters. The offense involved 40 persons in 33 cases.

Violators were detected smuggling election campaign materials 10 persons, 10 persons for tampering with election results, and 31 others for bypassing other election regulations. The New Korea Democratic Party was connected in a total of 115 cases of violations, accounting 104 persons followed by the Democratic Women's Party with 103 violators in 98 cases and the Patriotic National Party with 28 persons in 21 cases. The ruling Democratic Justice Party also involved in only three cases with four violators. The least among political parties involved

in violations were the People's Progressive Party with 10 persons, the Korean People's Revolutionary Party with 10 persons, 12 persons in 10 cases in Kyungsangnam-do, and 10 persons in 10 cases in Taean. The remaining 86 cases, involving 46 persons, were registered by police offices. Prosecution officials said about 15 to 20 cases from each will be referred to the court for the prosecution of those in leading positions.

CANDIDATES WARRED AGAINST SPONTANEOUSLY, REPORT

OK100168 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD In English 10 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] Violent acts seemed given to opposition and conservative candidates with almost 100 incidents against leading "controversial" candidates in rural areas throughout the country. The number of incidents of about 80 from an earlier report

Most of those candidates are said to have received warnings between Thursday and yesterday morning. Police officers said those candidates have been cautioned for spreading rumors in violation of the National Assembly Election Law or for defaming the authority of the head of state.

Two or three candidates suspected of having made the most "serious remarks will be arrested after the election is over," said police officers. The others will also be banned or arrested, if they continue to make problematic statements in disregard of the public warning, they said.

Among those warned are Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP); Cho Se-hyong, Yi Chun-chae and Son Se-il of the Democratic Korea Party; Pak Yong-sam, Kim Chae-kwang and Song Won-yong of the NKDP and independent Yim Gae-chun. The warning was delivered verbally, mostly by police station chiefs in the areas of the candidates involved.

Called 'Political Suppression'

0100128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p. 1

(Text) Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that the government was trying to undercut the power of the opposition forces as it took issue with remarks of opposition candidates in stamping rallies. He charged that police warnings against the opposition candidates for their remarks in public debates constituted grave violations of the law. No such restriction is permitted under the Parliamentary Election Law, he argued in a press conference.

He said, "we still not tolerate illegal activities of the government authorities and illegal actions against any forces behind such inclemency." The DCP leader, warned that his party would form a joint body of all opposition forces at the start of the year to jointly to investigate political suppression on opposition candidates in elections campaigns.

During the press conference, Yu deplored that the government and the ruling party were increasingly obstructing activities of opposition campaigners as the elections approached, while distributing huge amounts of gifts and buying off voters. The ruling New Korea Party is "contaminating the parliamentary elections and corrupting our country via its deceptive signature campaign for fair elections," he said.

The DCP head warned that the ruling party could not avoid stern judgment of the people and history for its corrupt and illegal activities. He said, "If the ruling party believes that it can win the hearts of the people, we have been won over to the time, with gifts and money, politics in the future will be just as corrupt as it is now."

Referring to the return of Kim Tae-hong from the United States on Friday, Yu called on the government to guarantee his safety and allow him to freely engage in political activities. The DCP leader also insisted that the government offer a public apology if it imposed on other 14 "president" mid-time politicians without a formal de-

1985 DENMARK ATTACK ON IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION

0100066 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p. 1

(Text) The Sandline opposition New Korea Democratic Party called yesterday for immediate investigation of the attack on the candidate running in Denmark, it was reported. The group also called for a severe punishment of those involved in the incident.

In a statement, "interim" party spokesman Choi Ki-sun warned Tuesday's parliamentary election would lead to "popular resistance and a grave political situation," unless the government and its party suspended "cash presents, violence and threatening." Kang Sam-chae running on the ticket of NKDP in Masan had his campaign speech interrupted Friday, as a 29-year-old man attacked him during a speech rally, bringing about 40 minutes of confusion.

PARTIES' DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS ON ISSUES REVIEWED

SK100105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 pp 1,2

[Text] Candidates in Tuesday's parliamentary election appear to have shown marked differences in their positions about many national issues. For instance, ruling party candidates have strongly defended the current presidential election system, while oppositionists called for direct presidential elections. They have engaged in heated debates about the question of foreign debts, past financial scandals and the farm economy. Following are highlights of positions taken by rival camps in the campaign.

Presidential Election System

The current method of electing a president was probably the biggest campaign issue. As joint rallies began, candidates from major opposition parties took issue with the current system.

Candidates of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party demanded a change in the current presidential election system without offering a specific alternative. The New Korea Democratic Party suggested that the Constitution be changed to limit the presidential tenure to four years, and to allow a president to seek only a second term. The oppositionists claimed that the present indirect presidential system prevents a "gentle" peaceful transfer of power.

In contrast, the ruling party countered by saying that many advanced countries elect their presidents by indirect means. The party also stressed that implementing the goal of an orderly change of power is more important than changing the basic law. The party emphasized the need to establish a tradition of peaceful change of power. Leaders of the government party implied that a debate could develop on constitutional changes after 1988 when a presidential election is scheduled.

Freedom of Press

Television coverage of election news was the target of severe opposition criticism. Cameramen of TV networks were often prohibited by outspoken opposition candidates from presence of large crowds. Yi Min-su, president of the NKDP, threatened to carry out a drive to deny the payment of TV viewing fees.

But, the ruling party retorted that journalists enjoy a great degree of freedom to speak as they can speak virtually about anything. Yi Chang-ho, one of the DLP leaders, the author of the Basic Press Law last year, Re Chong-gyu of the same party, said that it is "clear proof that the nation is a democratic country where journalists could speak out almost freely in their campaign speeches." Other DLP members pledged that the ruling camp will take a steady effort to promote freedom of speech in the country.

Foreign Debts

Opposition candidates charged that Korea's foreign debts have increased by \$24 billion in the last four years. Some of them said sarcastically that every child is born with a debt of one million won in reference to the foreign debts.

In reply, ruling party candidates said that what is important is not the size of debts, but the nation's abilities to repay the loans borrowed from foreign countries. Korea's standing in world financial organizations is in good shape, said Yi Tae-sop, a major candidate of the ruling party. The debt-servicing ratio still runs at the level of 20 percent, Yi said. Yi stressed that Korea, with a scarcity of raw materials, has little choice but to use foreign capital to build factories, roads and apartments. The increase in foreign debts was caused mainly by the introduction of expensive crude oil and rice, Yi and other DJP candidates said.

Farm Economy

The issue heated up after Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party, argued that the government has been ignoring the interests of farmers. Yu drew attention to the low-level prices at which the government bought newly harvested rice from farmers, the "reckless" farm importation policy and the introduction of diseased cattle from over

The DJP, however, noted that the government took steps to reduce the farmland tax by 80 billion won annually in favor of farming households. Party chairman Kwon often said that the practical incomes of farmers have increased substantially as great lengths of rural roads were either built or paved. The length of road paved during the past four years is greater than that done in the 10 years under the Third Republic, Kwon said. Nonetheless, some DJP candidates conceded that the rural economy received less investment than other industries.

Financial Irregularities

Yi Min-u of the SKDP pointed out that the 11th National Assembly has never exercised its vested right to investigate major financial scandals involving Mrs Chang. Yi Man-sup of the Korea National Party also wondered how commercial banks could have lent huge sums of money to Mrs Chang without little mortgage. The real estate scandal involving Li Chong-sik also touched off a hot debate.

The DJP said in reply that no country on the globe is free from incidents. What is important, party chairman Kwon said, is how to deal with irregularities.

Yi Rae-tong, secretary general of the government party, asked which ruling party had sacked its chairman in the past because of irregularities. In other words, "It said the party stood firm against the Chung Nae-hyuk case. Chung relinquished all public posts including his parliamentary seat in the aftermath of the scandal."

No new facts emerged from opposition denunciations about past financial scandals. However, to most opposition candidates, past financial scandals became the main target of their attack on the administration.

VIETNAMESE TROOPS REINFORCED FOR ASSAULT

BK100140 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese forces trying to overrun Khmer Rouge mountain enclaves have been boosted by 1,000 fresh troops, 30 tanks and armoured personnel carriers, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

Thai military sources said the Vietnamese reinforcements were moved south from Sisophon to the front which stretches from Phnum Mak oeun to Phnum Yeay Som.

The tanks, APC's and ammunition trucks, spotted moving down Highway 502 close to the Thai border, will back up infantrymen battling for control of Phnum Mak Hoeun in the Khmer Rouge-held Phnom Malai enclave. Resistance fighters claimed to have destroyed at least two supply trucks on the strategic highway.

The sources said 80-100 Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded in fighting since Wednesday. Khmer Rouge casualties were put at 40 killed or wounded. Exact figures for Khmer Rouge casualties are not available because they do not accept medical aid from relief agencies.

Fresh fighting broke out from 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. yesterday between the Khmer Rouge's Mitr Sok Thiep led 474th Division and Vietnam's 7th and 8th divisions at Dong Sua Tai about three kilometres east of Phnum Malai. Clashes were reported opposite Trat yesterday, according to Border Patrol Police. Gunfire was first heard at 8:30 a.m. from a Banthat range ridge along the border opposite Tambon Chamrak. A local school in that area was subsequently closed. Fierce exchanges were later reported at 10:30 along the border opposite Ban Khlong Ta Bua, Ban Nong Prue, Ban Tha Sen, Ban Saphan Hin and Ban Khlong Muang of Tambon Laem Klat.

KHMER ROUGE FORCES REPORT VICTORY AT RATTAMBANG

BK110115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 85 p 1

Report by special correspondent Kim Kui

[Text] Phum Tboli -- Khmer Rouge forces have retaken a key forward base at Phum Chakret mountain, crippled a Battambang airfield and have the town under siege, leader of the coalition group claimed yesterday.

In what may be a twist in the latest Vietnamese offensive, Long Norin said the Khmer Rouge had been shelling Vietnamese forward positions and bases deeper inside Kampuchea non-stop since February 7. Long Norin said Khmer Rouge soldiers had surrounded Battambang and were attacking Vietnamese positions at Otray Chu and Toeknap, south of Hanoi's major firebase at Nimit on Highway 1. Vietnam had re-deployed tanks, which were used in the recent assault on Khmer Rouge positions last week, to protect the town. Battambang airfield had been out of operation since February 6 after Khmer Rouge commanders destroyed its radar and navigation facilities, said Long Norin.

The Vietnamese shelling of Khmer Rouge positions stopped about three days ago and Thai military observers said the resistance force's gunners gave the Vietnamese their heaviest pounding in six years. Thai villagers yesterday were surprised at the silence of the Vietnamese artillery which usually launched round-by-round retaliation against the Khmer Rouge. Vietnam in recent weeks had stepped up attacks on Khmer Rouge positions and was believed to have inflicted heavy damage on the most battle-tested faction of the anti-Sihanouk coalition.

The Khmer Rouge claim, if confirmed, represents a major twist against the Hanoi forces which have inflicted heavy damage on the non-communist coalition camps along the border. Long Norin, said that since February 7, Khmer Rouge gunners had pounded Vietnamese positions at Phnom Yeay Sam, southeast of the Khmer Rouge-controlled mountain of Mak Hoeun with 120mm artillery. Hundreds of shells were fired at Vietnamese positions in the Kampuchean interior, Long Norin said. To compensate for the apparent impasse, Hanoi might launch new attacks on the non-communist resistance camps, he said.

SPK STATEMENT REFUTES PRC 'MISLEADING REPORTS'

BK090608 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0430 GMT 9 Feb 85

"SPK Statement" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Feb (SPK) -- In the past few days the PRK Revolutionary Armed Forces, in coordination with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have won resounding victories in their sweeping operations against the Pol Pot remnants and reactionary Cambodians in nearly all their bases located along the Cambodian-Thai border. These unprecedentedly great victories have been repeatedly confirmed in the Western press.

Based with the stinging defeats of the reactionary Cambodians, in order to boost the morale of the criminals completely beaten by the people and minimize the successes of the PRK revolutionary Armed Forces, the Chinese authorities have lately mobilized their propaganda apparatuses to publicize the so-called "victories" of their lackeys in simulated sabotage operations in the interior of the PRK. This well-known Chinese propaganda maneuver can in no way mitigate the defeats of the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Cambodians or fool world public opinion, which recognizes an unprecedented schism within the ranks of the enemy of the Cambodian people. SPK is authorized to categorically refute these misleading reports completely invented by the Chinese propaganda apparatuses.

CONTINUATION ACTIVITIES OF Sihanouk FORCES

BK090608 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1141 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 7 -- The reactionary Sihanoukist forces on January 27-28 and on February 1-5 raided several border villages north of the district of Samraong, Prey Nob-Oudom Meanchey Province, causing losses to the population.

The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces together with the people drove the raiders out of area, putting many of them out of action. During their withdrawal, the so-called "National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea" forces plundered the population for food and other things. The reactionary Moulinaka troops who keep joining the reactionary army in undermining the rebirth and the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people will be given more punishment.

CONTINUATION COMMENTARY ON PRC'S HOSTILE POLICY

BK090608 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Feb 85

Continuation commentary: "Betting on destroying the Tenth Five-Year Plan in Southeast Asia"

This is again in the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries as shown in the joint statement of the 10th conference of the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao forces' committees held in Ho Chi Minh City on 17 and 18 January. Betting in collusion with Washington, Bangkok, and a number of their followers stubbornly pursued a hostile policy against Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

The Beijing Chinese have committed new crimes against Vietnam. Furthermore, they strongly support the military activities of the Thai ultrarightists against Cambodia and Laos. These Chinese acts have made the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the Cambodian-Thai border, and the Lao-Thai border more tense with each passing day. They have also seriously affected peace and stability in the region.

Recently, the Chinese propaganda machine clamored many times about the false news of Vietnamese violations of Chinese territory. In fact, everybody realizes that Beijing categorically rejected the goodwill and humanitarian proposition of Vietnam to cease all military and hostile activities along the Vietnamese-Chinese border on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and on the occasion of the traditional new year of the two peoples -- Vietnamese and Chinese. Furthermore, Beijing scorned Vietnam in response to its goodwill proposal. The Chinese reactionaries used blood and bullets as their response to the goodwill proposition of the Vietnamese side.

They intensify their hostile acts by committing new crimes along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, causing serious tension in this area with every passing day. Under the pretext of punishing the Vietnamese aggressors, the Chinese reactionaries sent about 400 more aircraft to the border. At present, there are more than 1,000 Chinese aircraft in various airfields along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Moreover, they have concentrated more than 30 divisions of their infantry, engineering troops, and technical troops in the border region. This gathering of Chinese troops is almost the same as their concentration when they launched their war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. The Chinese reactionaries are concentrating their troops in particular in the border areas opposite the Vietnamese provinces of Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau. At the beginning of January, Chinese troops fired nearly 200,000 cannon and mortar shells over the northern border regions of Vietnam, particularly in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. From 15 to 18 January, the Chinese reactionaries fired 70,000 mortar shells over Vietnamese territory and sent two infantry regiments to attack a number of areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Concurrently, they have sent armed vessels and aircraft to violate Vietnamese territorial waters and airspace. Moreover, they sent many spies to stage psychological war in Vietnamese territory from Quang Ninh Province to Lai Chau Province.

The worst situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border is closely related to the serious and bitter defeat of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries who have been directly supported by Thai troops along the Cambodian-Thai border. The great victory scored by the KPRAF in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops in destroying the nests of the Khmer traitors and reactionaries during the past 3 months is a strong blow to Beijing. This victory hampered the dark and dirty scheme of the Beijing Chinese in their attempt to topple the Cambodian revolutionary state power and to replace it with the traitorous state power.

The so-called CGDK is completely destroyed. The irrefutable evidence is that the hasty visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to Thailand, Singapore, and Sri Lanka was aimed at (having) the Chinese lackeys on the Cambodian-Thai border and persuading the Thai to continue to assist and support the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer traitors and reactionaries so that they will be able to pursue their activities of destruction and subversion against the PRK. Furthermore, the forthcoming visit by the Chinese president to Thailand was arranged to strengthen Sino-Thai relations. These relations between China and Thailand are very dangerous for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The tense situation on the Lao-Thai border and in the three villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, particularly at the beginning of January is related to the expansionist and hegemonist policy of Beijing in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Beijing's policy is carried out by directly pressuring Vietnam and using Thai assistance to pressure Cambodia and Laos. These acts clearly show that the Chinese reactionaries will not abandon their hostile and reactionary policy against the three Indochinese countries. It is obvious that these acts are a rejection of the goodwill proposal of the 10th conference of foreign ministers of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. The Chinese reactionaries want to destroy the positive trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN which aims at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We want to live peacefully with neighboring countries. We want to have normal relations with the PRC, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United States, and all countries without taking into account their political and social systems. Faced with violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our countries, our three peoples will heighten their vigilance. Our peoples use their legitimate right of self-defense to struggle for the defense of the sacred borders of their fatherland and their peaceful life.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES SRV COUNTERPART ON BIRTHDAY

BK090747 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent his best wishes for good health and success to his Vietnamese counterpart, President Truong Chinh, on the occasion of his 78th birthday.

The Cambodian leader congratulated the Vietnamese leader for his tireless efforts in leading the victorious struggles of the Vietnamese people against French colonialism, Japanese militarism, and U.S. imperialism, for the reunification of Vietnam.

"Presently, Vietnam's heroic people and Army continue to check the aggression perpetrated by Beijing expansionism-hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. They continue to defend the independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the SRV," the message added.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE INSTRUCTION ON HISTORICAL DAYS

BK081455 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 85

[14 January "instruction" issued by Secretariat of LPRP Central Committee and signed by Khamtai Siphandon, member of Political Bureau and Secretariat of LPRP Central Committee, on emulation campaigns to welcome 2 "historical" days]

[Text] To all provincial and municipal party committees throughout the country, various ministries, party and state committees, and central mass organizations on implementing the spirit and contents of resolution No. 011/PBPCC dated 18 April 1984 of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee on organizing the celebration of the 2 great, historical days of the nation in 1985:

One of the 2 days is the 30th founding anniversary of the noble, glorious LPRP. Over the past 30 years, the LPRP has led the entire Lao people in persistently carrying out a complicated, protracted struggle in a spirit of sacrifice against the French and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, thereby achieving great, historical victories; accomplishing the national-democratic revolution; terminating the monarchy; and elegantly establishing the LPDR in 1975. A new era -- an era of peace, independence, freedom, and socialism -- has been ushered in. Entering a new stage of revolution, our party has led the nation to march toward socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. Our party has deserved to be the strong vanguard of the Lao working class and laboring people, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, and to gain the love and trust of communist parties, the proletarian class, and laboring people throughout the world. At the same time, our entire party, Army, and people will also celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR. The year 1985 is also the last in the implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan.

To translate into reality the resolution of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, to turn it into a responsible task, to put it into actual practice, and to strive together determinedly to march forward to score great and all-round achievements and victories to welcome these 2 historical days in a joyous and significant atmosphere, the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, therefore, issues this instruction to all provincial and municipal party committees throughout the country, various ministries, party and state committees, and central mass organizations to launch emulation campaigns widely and enthusiastically. These campaigns are called emulation campaigns for the 2 great, historical days in 1985.

1. Purposes and Expectations

1. To encourage widely and thoroughly the campaigns to score as many achievements as possible in strongly and firmly consolidating and perfecting the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the political, ideological, and organizational fields.
2. To create an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and joy for the entire party, Army, and people to strive together determinedly to fulfill various political tasks effectively at each level in 1985.
3. To enable all units, regiments, and localities throughout the country to maintain unified orientations, principles, and objectives throughout the emulation campaigns for these 2 great, historical days.

II. Contents of the Emulation Campaigns

All sectors and all levels must act on the basis of the strategic tasks in arranging the details of the contents of the emulation campaigns. The tasks are as follows:

1. Securely defend the country and step up the maintenance of public security and social order.
2. Strive to build and develop the country in the spirit of maintaining everything for success in the cause of socialist defense and construction and everything for the prosperity and happiness of the people of various tribes.

Detailed objectives for an endeavor:

A. For the administrative branch:

1. It is necessary to consolidate closely internal solidarity, solidarity among various tribes, and international solidarity.
2. Actively and industriously engage in labor and take a leading role in production; develop initiatives in transforming working procedures and techniques; make use of scientific and technical knowledge in production; increase working efficiency and the quality of products; and practice thrift. In the industrial and handicrafts field, it is necessary to increase labor quality, effectively practice thrift, and effectively manage labor in order to enhance the interests of the state and collective groups. In the agricultural fields, there must be vigorous, thorough concentration on switching to agricultural cooperatives and agricultural and forestry work. As for those ministries or various branches that serve production, they must study and transform their working systems and procedures with a view to serving the localities, grassroots, and people; strictly implement the task of turning to the grassroots to associate closely with the masses; oppose the practices of bureaucratic systems or instructions; and pay attention to improving the material and spiritual life in their units or regiments.
3. Determinedly do everything possible to defend the country and maintain public security and social order. Youths must actively fulfill their obligations; pay attention to training and tempering themselves to achieve revolutionary qualifications and virtues and to become new, socialist men; positively study politics, culture, sciences, and technology; take physical exercise; build a new, civilized standard of living; oppose psychological warfare; oppose a playful and colonialist way of living; and do away with depraved Western culture.

B. For the Armed Forces:

1. They must clearly identify friends and foes; stand ready to fight and fight well; securely defend independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; maintain public security and peace; and smash resolutely and in a timely manner all acts of sabotage and destruction by the enemies within the country or from external aggression.
2. They must strive to consolidate and strengthen all divisions and units; remain firm in their political, ideological, and organizational stand; strictly and actively observe discipline; firmly grasp military science and techniques; possess skill in using the weapons and equipment provided them; maintain a high level of progressive culture; and effectively maintain equipment weapons, and military techniques. As for cadres, they must provide effective guidance, command, and management to their units.

3. They must strengthen unity between the Army and the people of all tribes; respect the people's right to collective mastery; pay attention to participating in the movement to build grassroots localities; act as a model in enforcing state law; strengthen solidarity with the international community, with the Soviet Army and people and with the armies of peoples of the fraternal socialist countries -- especially with the Vietnamese Army and people and the PRK Army and people.

4. They must hold aloft a spirit of hard work and diligence, a sense of thrift, and a sense of self-sufficiency and self-building; pay attention to boosting production and setting up local logistics sources; and ensure an incessant improvement of the material and moral life of their units.

III. Organization and Method To Carry Out the Campaign

Every service and level must organize the auxiliary machine for the party committee and the administrative committee in studying and taking the initiative to define the system, direction, and detailed contents of the emulation campaign. The structure of organization must be in accordance with party Central Committee Political Bureau Decree No 01/PCCPB dated 30 January 1980 and the Council of Ministers Order No 057/CC dated 22 November 1984 on the organization of the emulation committee at each level and each service throughout the country.

Every level and service must organize a committee in charge of the emulation campaign to make great the 2 historical days of the country in 1985. This committee is named the 2 Historical Days Committee and is composed of members of the party committee and the Administrative Committee, representatives of the mass organizations, and members of the Emulation Campaign Committee at its own level. The Emulation Campaign Committee is relied on as the center in preparing a direction, a plan, and the level of expectation of the campaign. However, unanimous consent must be secured from the committee in charge of the campaign. The 2 Historical Days Committee will end its duty when it has completed the review and inspection of the outcome of the campaign and has carried out a commendation of the outcome of the celebration of the 2 great historical days.

The division of the campaign period:

The campaign for the 2 great historical days of the country is divided into three stages: The first stage is from now to the 2 December 1985 National Day. During this period, the 2 Historical Days Committee must be urgently set up. The direction and detailed content of the emulation campaign must be prepared by using the success of the execution of the 1984 plan as a yardstick.

The second stage is from 3 December 1984 to 22 March 1985. During this period, efforts must be made speedily to consolidate, restore, and strengthen the organization; to build the party and to train cadres; and to launch a political campaign in the entire party, Army, and people to build in our cadres, combatants, workers, state employees, and people of all tribes the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and the stand in deciding who is a friend and who is a foe.

The third stage begins from 23 February to 2 December 1985. This period is the last decisive stage of the campaign. Therefore, the direction and content of the campaign must be aimed at qualitatively fulfilling and overfulfilling the resolutions and decrees adopted by the party and state. For example, the 5th-year plan of the First 5-Year State Plan must be triumphantly fulfilled so as to prepare numerous foundations for the plan in the years to come.

IV. Certain Issues of Interest

1. Every service and every level must organize the popularization of the content and important meaning of the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the celebration of the 2 historical days and, at the same time, popularize and introduce the direction, plan, and expectations of the emulation campaign so as to allow everyone to adopt a correct attitude toward the campaign.
2. The campaign may be conducted among similar work groups, between the services of the center and of the localities, and among individuals.
3. The 2 Historical Days Committee must take turns to promote and guide the campaign relentlessly so as to discover good aspects that must be further promoted and weak ones that must be consolidated and rectified in a timely manner.
4. Encouraging the movement of raising a banner to mobilize all units and individuals to study it and follow it as a model must be considered important. All forms of propaganda vehicles and machines must be utilized to encourage the campaign movement.
5. At each stage of the campaign, experience must be drawn on to identify strong and weak points. On this basis, commendation must be given to outstanding units and individuals. All ministries, state and party committees, mass organizations, provinces, and municipalities throughout the country must hold meetings to review and select outstanding units and individuals for commendation at each level. By the end of 1985, the center may convene a congress to hail outstanding achievements and to confer outstanding national awards to exceptionally outstanding units and individuals.

Upon receiving this instruction, the party committees in all provinces and municipalities throughout the country, ministries, party and state committees, and mass organizations at the central level must strive urgently to translate it into reality.

[Dated] Vientiane, 14 January 1985

[Signed] Khamtai Siphandon, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ARMY'S ECONOMIC DUTY

BK061421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Unattributed editorial: "Enhance the Spirit of Self-Reliance, Build the Strength by Oneself, and March Forward To Fulfill the Task of Economic Construction"]

[Text] Right after its founding, while carrying out combat duties, our Army immediately strived to heighten a sense of self-reliance and self-sufficiency by endeavoring to increase food production in order to lessen the burdens shouldered by the people, setting up food supply sources, and contributing to improving the people's living conditions.

After the complete liberation of the country and the establishment of the LPDR, the task of contributing to building the national economy has become one of the important strategic duties of our Army. The third party congress's resolution noted: We must closely coordinate the economy and national defense and vice versa.

Profoundly appreciating the spirit of the third party congress's resolution and many resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee, our Army has organized and transformed its production duties and has rapidly participated in the building of the national economy.

Some Army units have been transformed into carrying out the duties of building the economy, setting up agricultural cultivation and livestock breeding stations, and taking up appropriate economic construction duties. For example, active soldiers on combat missions are instructed to participate in carrying out economic construction in the locality where they are positioned. Soldiers who have been assigned to work on certain important state construction enterprises, such as national defense industries and factories, are also instructed to participate in other aspects of economic construction.

In the past, on the battlefield of socialist construction, our Army has satisfactorily completed numerous construction enterprises. Appreciating the party's policy in emphasizing agricultural production, boosting production of foodstuffs, and producing certain essential goods and other goods for export, our Army has participated in building a number of agricultural and livestock breeding stations.

In addition, our Army has also tried to bring out all local economic potentials, for example by building a small hydroelectric power plant in Muang Hom District, to serve the well-being and combat readiness of our soldiers and people.

Nevertheless, having passed through the evolution movement of economic construction, because of a lack of technical and scientific know-how and sound economic management and due to the fact that a line of administrative favoritism still prevails, productivity in certain Army units consequently remains low. The act of misusing equipment and materials still remains prevalent. The quality of products and manufacturing factories still remain uneven. Factories in certain areas fail to fulfill targets.

In the immediate future, in the wake of an urgent call regarding the task of building and developing the economy and consolidating the national defense work, our Army's duty to participate in production work and building the economy has become extremely important and an enormous responsibility. On the one hand, our Army must continue boosting production of foodstuffs, essential goods, and goods for export; contributing to producing resources for society; building local logistics supply sources; and improving its own living conditions by itself. On the other hand, it must try to participate in building the local economy and certain important state enterprises.

To fulfill the task of economic construction at a time when the economic system in our entire country is still faced with numerous difficulties and when the enemies are implementing a scheme to subvert, destroy, nibble at, and aggress against border areas, our entire Army is requested to make great efforts. Each unit and division must strive to enhance the spirit of self-reliance; build strength by itself; oppose a sense of idleness, laziness, and dependence on higher levels; be resolved to take the initiative in creative action; and seek every possibility to overcome difficulties in order to fulfill its own production targets.

On the basis of the duty entrusted to them, all specialized organizations must study and grasp firmly the potentials, capabilities, and detailed characteristics of all divisions and units so as to map out a detailed production plan, to select suitable forms of labor organization, and to ensure that all divisions and units are able to effectively fulfill their combat duties and combat preparedness as well as their production plans.

Developments in recent years have indicated that those units directly engaged in combat missions or combat preparations always regard it as their duty to carry out food production on the premises of their respective positions and to join in building the economy in their localities. As for the units which have been transformed into services carrying out economic construction duties, they must rely on their technical capabilities and management level.

Therefore, in the process of evolution to participate in economic construction, the level of management must be elevated. A structure of production and working forms must be set up scientifically. An attempt must be made to apply scientific and technical findings to production. Thrift must be strictly observed. A sense of extravagance must be opposed. All labor potentials, land, and technical equipment of each unit must be fully exploited in economic construction.

In the process of the evolution to participate in economic construction, several Army units have already associated closely with various services and localities and engaged in building the national economy. Thus, all Army units must regard it as an important duty to closely cooperate, coordinate, and unite with one another and help one another to overcome all difficulties in carrying out production.

To engage in production and to participate in economic construction are extremely important duties of our Army. Each unit, cadre, and combatant must further enhance the fine tradition of our Army -- an Army which is capable of fighting and working well, holding aloft the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency, and overcoming all difficulties so as to fulfill the task of economic construction entrusted by the higher levels, thereby simultaneously contributing together with the people throughout the country, to triumphantly implementing and fulfilling the economic and social development targets of the First 5-Year State Plan and gradually improving the living conditions of the Army and people.

CAMBODIAN FINANCE GROUP ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK291159 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 29 (OANA-KPL) -- Gnao Phonvantha, member of the LPRP CC, minister of finance, received here on January 26 the Kampuchean financial delegation led by its vice-minister, Chhay Than. During the warm and cordial talk, Gnao Phonvantha welcomed the delegation and described the visit as a contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal friendly relations, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Kampuchean Finance Ministries.

The two ministers highly evaluated the financial cooperation the two countries so far enjoyed which they said would serve as important factor favourable for the economic building in their respective countries.

The Kampuchean financial delegation arrived here on the afternoon of the same day for a friendship visit. It was welcomed at the Wattai Airport by Bounkhan Phimmaseng, deputy minister of finance, and other senior officials.

REFUGEE SITUATION

REFUGEE SITUATION IN THAILAND (cont'd)

(continued) As 1980 a volume of 150,000 and 17,000 new arrivals had been sent back from Hong Kong. They picked up the Cambodian refugees who had been surviving Chinese ships. 15 December 1980 they were to be moved into Rongchalong refugee camp. Only 11,000 did so. The Chinese government should have the International Red Cross had arranged for the transport of 100,000 to leave the satellite town, to be followed by the families of 100,000. Some 100 large trucks were to be used for materials. It was thought that only only 70,000 people could be moved and that 3 full days would be required. Since the authorities were attacking, fighting broke out at Hong Kong camp which led to fire. The Red Cross had 1000 troops were concentrated about Hainan where they were informed the Cambodians had refused to go back. They took off their uniforms and migrated west to mainland China, going to the South to the Rongchalong camp. The only camp in the South then Langson and Phnom Penh offices of the UNHCR to check the situation. The Hong Kong officials declared 100 were pulled off the boats. Many other agencies had facilitated the movement of the boats. They were allowed to take the boats to Rongchalong.

CHINESE REFUGEE SITUATION

REFUGEE SITUATION IN CHINA (cont'd)

(continued) On 1 February 1985, the Association with America, the US Dept. Foreign Affairs told an official discussion with the Chinese Foreign Minister, Peng Shuzhang, the US Dept. Foreign Minister and noting that foreign ministers were under much pressure since no nation wants to a friendly atmosphere, emphasizing confrontation with the US over bilateral relations, which have gone well since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1979. In this occasion, the Chinese Foreign Minister told him a letter from the US Foreign Minister authorizing the US Foreign Minister to make the trip to China. In this case, and the US Dept. Foreign Minister is obliged to the next future.

In his speech, both sides were an agreement to create between the two countries. China to be concerned in buying coffee and rice from Thailand in 1985. Furthermore, the two sides share the same opinion on another international problems, such as disintegration of the Soviet Union, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Iranian issue. The US side pointed out that Thailand has carried out a free foreign policy, and has enjoyed the confidence of countries by being selected nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council. Thailand carries out its duty and wants to have autonomy from other countries.

In this occasion, the Association with America, foreign minister was asked the question about the Cambodian problem and the impact in Thailand. Both sides agreed that Cambodian problem should be settled through political route. The US side asked the US to reduce the military and economic assistance to Cambodian because Thailand will still guarantee to combat aggression against the neighbors. Thailand is also a zone of peace and will consider preventing developments not to threaten other Asian countries from Cambodia. Thailand asked the US to continue to maintain their close relationship to maintaining peace and friendly with the neighboring countries.

Frank named Bill Fox, V-12 director, and Frank Morris, V-12 supervisor, as his co-defendants in action 19, L.A. 1, during the December term when he filed his complaint for an injunction against the V-12 and Frank Morris, his co-defendants, for conspiring to violate the Sherman Act and against the V-12, V-12 Corp., and Frank Morris, his co-defendants, for conspiracy to restrain trade and Sherman Act violations. A trial date has been set for January 15, 1946.

The Chinese aspect was the same.
that is, that the American
is apportioned to the Chinese
calling after the Chinese.

Baronville, China, is a port town
by the river Yangtze. It is
so called because of the
admiral in charge, who used
\$3 billion. The admiral's men are
defence equipment, which
are shipped to China and kept there
Israeli goods are there.

In Israeli ships expect
to find support ships
not be surprised to find
the proposals of Chinese
calling attention, because

The Japanese, and the Chinese
and the Americans, and the Chinese
will be given a chance
succession, because
plan. Because the
Korea have been
of increasing its
that China does not
plan, Japan and
China.

The general plan is
the field of science and
China. Through
capital to the area.

There will be
any political party
building to
capital to
capital.

ARMED FORCES IN CHINA

infantry men.

Class 1. Water the
housekeeper and the
Chinese from the

The delegations to
management, the
and government
Chinese government
foreign policy, business
foreign.

The same day, the Albanian delegation was cordially received under the chair of the political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Ministers. Chairman Phan Van Dong expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the working contacts between the two economic and trade delegations and his confidence in the friendly and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries in the years ahead.

Chairman Truong Tan Sang reaffirmed the consistent position of the Vietnamese party and state and people to the Vietnamese people's just cause, defend the law and freedom, oppose the imperialist country come and the bandit struggle. The Chairman furtherly called upon the friendly nations to support the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam and cause.

AUSTRALIA

BATHURST, STAPLES CLARIFY STAND ON NUCLEAR ARMS

BAGHDAD - In his address to the Australian Parliament on Friday (11 Feb. 87)

(FEB 12) The "Australian Twilight" program, moderated by Margaret Tolton

(Summary) - Australia's prime minister, Mr. Hawke, has completed his round of talks in Washington with President Reagan, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and Secretary of State Shultz. The visit, originally intended as a courtesy call, turned into crucial talks about the future of the ANZUS defense treaty linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Australia's defense minister, Mr. Kim Beazley, has made it clear that the dispute between the United States and New Zealand over nuclear ship visits and the subsequent cancellation of the ANZUS "New Zealand" naval maritime would not affect Australia's defense pact known as the ANZUS.

(Margie Tolton, recording) Well, you will be aware that we recently canceled the "New Zealand" maritime. What we are going through at the moment is an investigation of the issue to which we'll addendum later the Armed Forces of Australia and the United States and those of Australia and New Zealand are mutually compatible. That is not, indeed, a unusual thing, as historically there have been quite a substantial number of bilateral agreements between ourselves and the United States and ourselves and the New Zealanders on the general question of the safety of nuclear-powered or capable warships. This would be, I think, of the government, and I might say of the Labor Party, to quite class Mr. Reagan's decision the complete ban American warships... all American warships... as unacceptable, quite a bad recording.

The Prime Minister has seen the prime minister, Mr. Banks, on political differences with him before he announced that additional maritime would not be required in the framework of the continental MR maritime issue. However, the joint communiqué issued after Mr. Hawke's meeting with members of the Labor Party created further problems for the negotiations on the maritime. The paragraph in the document referred to the United States' "accorded and continuing" non-nuclear war principle, and the ambiguity of the definition's language was interpreted by some as an Australian endorsement of the development of new forms of nuclear-war weapons.

The Australian minister, Mr. Bill Morris, who moved quickly to refute the idea that Mr. Hawke had endorsed the American strategic-moderation program. As Mr. Hawke requested, he issued a statement confirming the situation. Today Mr. Hawke made his last visit to a newspaper.

(Margie Tolton, recording) (Bathurst) The joint communiqué which you just quoted pretty much came to us. But only has the prime minister signed but the memorandum of the United States programme relating to the strategic moderation program which comes along on their own capabilities being developed... (Bathurst) MR maritime, the MR maritime and so on... the Mr. Paul Keating, also for the avoidance ambiguity of that article, also called for discussions from Washington with France and other war ships and negotiations on the parts of America that Australia should not influence it and America doesn't accept Australia's enforcement of that program.

Final note from Margaret T.: She also confirmed that ANZUS has lost some influence in the US Congress on this issue.

(Hayden) Not only am I confident, but our friends in the international conference have also said that ANUS has not been damaged by anything related to the MX which is to say that there were no misunderstandings that might have arisen in association with that matter.

David McClaughlin asked the defense minister, Mr Beasley, if Australia supported the policy.

(Begin recording) (Beasley) On strategic nuclear deterrence, obviously we support stable nuclear deterrence, but not of the kind which is sufficient strategy. We believe that as the central balance is conceived, we should know that there would be further reductions and we take a strong stand on arms control and disarmament issues.

(McCloughlin) Do you support their modernisation?

(Beasley) I think it is quite evident from what the prime minister and others have said by the foreign minister that the statements made in the course of the debate reflect a general belief in stable deterrence. It was again, also, from what Australia's foreign minister has said, Australia's endorsement of the strategic modernisation position. (End recording)

LABOR PARTY BRANCH CALLS FOR ANUS REVIEW

REF ID: A98080 Melbourne Pressurized Service 16 August 1985 1007 0000

(Text) A federal government minister and the Labor Party branch of the Canberra Labor Party have called for a review of the ABM decision. Party leader, Mr Alan Banks, New Zealand, and the United States Senator, Wayne Swan, the federal opposition's Ruddock government, today supported a motion to the effect that a review be made by the Canberra branch, which later carried the motion.

The meeting was called after a row erupted within the government over whether to go ahead with the proposed tests of unarmed US missiles. Later, the Labor's new leader, Mr Banks, following talks with the visiting Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, announced that the missile tests would be carried out without further consultation.

In today's Labor Party branch meeting in Canberra, Senator Swan said the group that the outcome of a review of ABM95 would be a committee consisting of members of the United States, but she said she was close to the Labor's Ruddock government in its continuing with the alliance to the US. It had been claimed that the US' nation's pursuit of the goals of peace and disarmament.

TELETYPE SOURCE: JMBR 20 080880 00 1007

REF ID: A98081 Melbourne Pressurized Service 16 August 1985 1007 0000

(Text) The federal opposition leader, Mr Hawke, has agreed to go to the US to stay in Australia and conference Mr Banks in the same city for 100 days. He is due to come to a meeting during the month, when Banks and the federal opposition leader will meet with the United States in the monitoring of US missile forces. Mr Hawke said he would go to Australia today in a trip that would have taken him to Canada. He said he would also go to the US to have a meeting with Australia's ambassador, Mr Alexander, Mr Banks, the Labor's leader and a meeting with the Labor's new committee on peace and nuclear weapons officials in London.

A spokesman for the opposition leader said the trip had been canceled following a meeting with the opposition shadow ministry last night. In a statement today, Mr Peacock said the last 2 weeks had been a record of disaster for the government and for the Australian people in the field of foreign affairs. Mr Peacock said there must be very serious doubts about how the American administration now views Australia and the divided Hawke Labor government.

Hits Hawke Talks in U.S.

BU100922 Melbourne overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Feb 85

(Text) The federal opposition leader, Mr Peacock, has called on the prime minister, Mr Hawke, to reassess his authority over the more radical elements of his government for the sake of national security. Mr Peacock said that if Mr Hawke did not do this, there was a very real danger that the whole basis of Australia's defense and foreign affairs could be in danger. Referring to Mr Hawke's performance in Washington last week, Mr Peacock said the prime minister had been weak and vacillating, and this had reinvigorated the left and center-left of the government Labor Party.

While in Washington, Mr Hawke had talks with American political leaders, including President Reagan, on the MX missile and the decision by New Zealand to ban nuclear armed and -powered ships from its ports.

The opposition leader said the left intended to press ahead with further demands that government policy be brought into line with the party's platform. He said this would mean a further weakening of the ANZUS alliance, further restrictions on visits by American ships to Australia, and a threat to the joint U.S.-Australian bases on Australian soil.

Meanwhile, the deputy opposition leader, Mr Howard, has called Mr Hawke's visit to Washington a disaster and accused the prime minister of abject surrender to the left wing of the party, which had been given its greatest victory in living memory. Mr Howard, who issued a statement in Washington during a visit to the United States, accused Mr Hawke of doing massive harm to Australia's long-term security.

NEW ZEALAND

BU101001 DR CHUA ARRIVED, WELCOMED BY JAHU

BU101001 Melbourne overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Feb 85

(Text) The Dutch National Security general, Peter de Gouw, has arrived in New Zealand for a 3-day visit. In a welcoming statement, the prime minister's office said the visit would provide New Zealand with an excellent opportunity to review the issues on international affairs. He would be discussing the future of disarmament, New Zealand's role in nuclear weapons, and relations with Africa during talks with Mr Peacock in Auckland. The issue of New Zealand's role in nuclear-armed or -armed ships is also expected to be discussed.

Mr Peacock de Gouw is making the visit as part of an eight-nation tour, which has already taken him to Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand. The secretary general goes on to Australia after his talks in New Zealand.

USSR ASKED TO 'EXERT INFLUENCE' OVER SRV

BK081235 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Indonesia has asked the Soviet Union to exert its influence on Vietnam. At a press conference in Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the Indonesian request had been conveyed by the director general of political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Department, Nana Sutresna, to Soviet Ambassador in Jakarta Stanislaw Semivolos. Being a friend of Vietnam and ASEAN, the Soviet Union should help create a peaceful and stable situation in Southeast Asia (by exerting) its influence on Hanoi to settle the Cambodian conflict through peaceful means.

According to Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, ASEAN has listened to the Soviet Union's desire for friendship with Southeast Asian countries and its desire for contributing to achieving peace in the region.

COMMANDER CITED ON ARMY TRUCK EXPLOSION

BK091302 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] The Diponegoro 7th Military Region commander, Major General Sugiarto, reiterated that the explosion of a truck in Piyungan, Wonosari, 17 km from Yogyakarta last Saturday (2 February), was an ordinary accident.

The commander disclosed this to SINAR HARAPAN at the Surakarta Palace on Saturday afternoon. He said that it was due to the rain that the military truck, laden with unused bullets and ammunition and traveling from a combat training center in Wonosari to Klaten, slipped and overturned into a ravine in Piyungan District, causing the ammunition to explode. The driver escaped unharmed, and there were no casualties because the truck was carrying no passengers.

The head of the information office of the 7th Military Region gave the same explanation to newsmen at the Surakarta Palace on Sunday afternoon.

The commander further told SINAR HARAPAN that he hopes newsmen will not exaggerate the incident. He also expressed his regret over baseless reports such as one that the Yogyakarta Palace had been blown up. He said "This is too much."

Continuing, he expressed the hope that people will not be provoked by such reports because they are the work of irresponsible people who think only of their own interests. They want to make people feel disturbed and restless. The commander said that he will take every action against those who try to destabilize this area.

UN INFORMATION OFFICE TO REOPEN IN JAKARTA

BK091426 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] The United Nations and Indonesia have agreed on the reopening of a UN information office in Jakarta in August 1985. The UN secretary general's assistant for information affairs, Yannai Almehi, announced in New York yesterday that a detailed agreement on the legal aspects of reopening the office and sharing the cost of office facilities had been achieved between the United Nations and the Indonesian government. Indonesia temporarily withdrew from the world organization in 1965. The United Nations has 89 information offices around the world, giving information on every aspect of its activities.

CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN VIETNAM

CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN VIETNAM
BY RICHARD J. HANSON

Richard J. Hanson is a former member of the U.S. Air Force and has been a student of Chinese history and politics for many years. He is currently a research fellow at the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the co-author of "The Chinese Communist Party: A History of its Ideology and Organization" (1971) and "China's Foreign Policy: The Evolution of its Ideological Basis" (1972). He is also the author of "China's Foreign Policy: The Evolution of its Ideological Basis" (1972). He is also the author of "China's Foreign Policy: The Evolution of its Ideological Basis" (1972).

CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN VIETNAM

CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN VIETNAM
BY RICHARD J. HANSON

Richard J. Hanson is a former member of the U.S. Air Force and has been a student of Chinese history and politics for many years. He is currently a research fellow at the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the co-author of "The Chinese Communist Party: A History of its Ideology and Organization" (1971) and "China's Foreign Policy: The Evolution of its Ideological Basis" (1972). He is also the author of "China's Foreign Policy: The Evolution of its Ideological Basis" (1972).

CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN VIETNAM

CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN VIETNAM
BY RICHARD J. HANSON

Richard J. Hanson is a former member of the U.S. Air Force and has been a student of Chinese history and politics for many years. He is currently a research fellow at the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the co-author of "The Chinese Communist Party: A History of its Ideology and Organization" (1971) and "China's Foreign Policy: The Evolution of its Ideological Basis" (1972).

Richard J. Hanson is a former member of the U.S. Air Force and has been a student of Chinese history and politics for many years. He is currently a research fellow at the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the co-author of "The Chinese Communist Party: A History of its Ideology and Organization" (1971) and "China's Foreign Policy: The Evolution of its Ideological Basis" (1972).

The most dramatic development in the last year has been the intensification of the conflict between the United States and North Korea. The parties' proposed withdrawal of personnel from the area has been the most significant development in the conflict since the Korean War began in 1950.

Richard J. Hanson is a former member of the U.S. Air Force and has been a student of Chinese history and politics for many years. He is currently a research fellow at the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Texas at Austin.

Richard J. Hanson is a former member of the U.S. Air Force and has been a student of Chinese history and politics for many years. He is currently a research fellow at the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Texas at Austin.

the right to speak and
express their views without fear or repre-

chension, which is guaranteed by the Constitution.
Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution
provides that "all persons shall have
the right to freedom of speech and expres-

sion; that is to say, without any restrictions,

the right to freedom of expression.

It is a well-known fact that India
has faced many challenges to its
independence. The opposition from
colonialism and British rule was one
of them.

Another challenge to the constitution
came from the anti-Sikh riots in
Delhi in 1984. The government
acted through the Ranvir Samarak
Committee, headed by the RSS leader

Om Prakash Singh, to suppress
the Sikhs. Hindus under the government
order to "liquidate the party" sang
"Jai Shri Ram" to drown out
the Congress Party's slogan
"Jai Jawan Jai Kisan".

Another challenge came from
the RSS, which claimed that
it was participating in the political
process, and the government started to
allow it to participate officially in
political processes.

Another challenge came from

the RSS, which claimed that

the RSS was a political party.

The RSS claimed that it was
not a political party, but a social
organization. It claimed that it was
not a political party, but a social
organization. It claimed that it was
not a political party, but a social
organization.

It claimed that it was a
fundamental freedom. But it also
claimed that the RSS is a fundamental

the same time, the new government
will be able to make a more
decidedly pro-American policy.

It is also important to note

that the administration's foreign policy

is not necessarily based on the principles
of the Monroe Doctrine. It is based on the
principle that the United States has a right
to interfere in Latin American affairs.

The administration's foreign policy
is not necessarily based on the principles
of the Monroe Doctrine. It is based on the
principle that the United States has a right
to interfere in Latin American affairs.

The administration's foreign policy

is not necessarily based on the principles

of the Monroe Doctrine. It is based on the
principle that the United States has a right
to interfere in Latin American affairs.

The administration's foreign policy
is not necessarily based on the principles
of the Monroe Doctrine. It is based on the
principle that the United States has a right
to interfere in Latin American affairs.

The administration's foreign policy
is not necessarily based on the principles
of the Monroe Doctrine. It is based on the
principle that the United States has a right
to interfere in Latin American affairs.

The administration's foreign policy
is not necessarily based on the principles

of the Monroe Doctrine. It is based on the
principle that the United States has a right
to interfere in Latin American affairs.

The administration's foreign policy
is not necessarily based on the principles

the first time, the results of the present study indicate that the effect of the H_2O_2 concentration on the rate of the reaction is not linear. At low concentrations ($< 10\text{ mM}$) the rate increases with increasing H_2O_2 concentration, while at higher concentrations ($> 10\text{ mM}$) the rate decreases with increasing H_2O_2 concentration.

The decrease in the rate of the reaction at high H_2O_2 concentrations may be due to the formation of a complex between the enzyme and the substrate.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

The results of the present study indicate that the rate of the reaction is dependent on the concentration of the enzyme, the concentration of the substrate, the concentration of the inhibitor, and the pH of the reaction mixture.

negative self-efficacy and avoidance of new skills.

Relationship between fear, anxiety and avoidance

Third, it is evident that fear, anxiety and avoidance are related to the other three variables. The correlations of 1990-1991 indicated that anxiety and avoidance were correlated with the negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students. The negative self-efficacy was negatively correlated with the negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students.

Relationships among variables for 1990-1991

Relationships among variables for 1990-1991 are shown in Table 2.

Relationships among variables for 1990-1991

Table 2 shows that the negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students had higher negative correlations with negative self-efficacy than with anxiety and avoidance. This suggests that negative self-efficacy was more strongly correlated with negative self-efficacy than with anxiety and avoidance.

Table 3 shows that negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students was negatively correlated with anxiety and avoidance. This suggests that negative self-efficacy was more strongly correlated with anxiety and avoidance than with negative self-efficacy.

These findings were different from those of the 1990-1991 students. These findings suggest that negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students was more strongly correlated with negative self-efficacy than with anxiety and avoidance.

Table 4 shows that negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students had higher negative correlations with negative self-efficacy than with anxiety and avoidance. This suggests that negative self-efficacy was more strongly correlated with negative self-efficacy than with anxiety and avoidance.

Table 5 shows that negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students had higher negative correlations with negative self-efficacy than with anxiety and avoidance. This suggests that negative self-efficacy was more strongly correlated with negative self-efficacy than with anxiety and avoidance.

Relationships among variables for 1990-1991

Relationships among variables for 1990-1991

Relationships among variables for 1990-1991

Table 6 shows that negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students was negatively correlated with negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students.

Table 7 shows that negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students was negatively correlated with negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students. This suggests that negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students was more strongly correlated with negative self-efficacy of the 1990-1991 students than with anxiety and avoidance.

the broader historical context of the document, and how it fits into the larger narrative of the Photographic Record project and its broader goals.

The broader historical context of the document is the Photographic Record project, which sought to document the lives of African Americans in the United States during the early 20th century. The project was initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1936, and it continued until 1942. The purpose of the project was to provide a visual record of the lives of African Americans, particularly those who were poor and marginalized. The project included portraits, group shots, and scenes from daily life, as well as documents such as birth certificates, marriage licenses, and voter registration cards.

The specific context of the document is the portrait of a woman named Mary Johnson. She is shown from the waist up, wearing a dark dress and a necklace. Her hair is styled in short, curly waves. The background is plain and light-colored. The photograph is mounted on a white card with handwritten text at the top: "Mary Johnson" and "Photograph by W.E.B. DuBois".

The portrait of Mary Johnson is significant because it is one of the few known photographs of her. She was a member of the NAACP and participated in the Photographic Record project. She was also involved in the Civil Rights Movement, particularly in the fight against segregation and discrimination. Her portrait is a reminder of the contributions of African Americans to the struggle for civil rights.

The portrait of Mary Johnson is also significant because it is a representation of the Photographic Record project. The project sought to document the lives of African Americans, particularly those who were poor and marginalized. The portrait of Mary Johnson is a testament to the success of the project in capturing the lives of ordinary people.

The portrait of Mary Johnson is a powerful reminder of the importance of documentation. It serves as a visual record of a woman's life, and it helps to preserve her memory. It also serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggle for civil rights and equality. The portrait of Mary Johnson is a symbol of the power of photography to document history and to inspire change.

The portrait of Mary Johnson is a valuable part of the Photographic Record project. It is a reminder of the importance of documenting history and the lives of ordinary people. It is a symbol of the power of photography to capture moments in time and to tell stories. It is a testament to the enduring legacy of the Photographic Record project and its impact on the world.

END OF

ROLE

DATE FILMED

11 Feb 1985

